

U.S. Decides to Keep Marines in Lebanon Onshore

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided that under present conditions the 1,600 U.S. Marines in Lebanon can be best protected by keeping them at Beirut International Airport instead of moving them to ships offshore or to new positions farther from the capital, according to U.S. officials.

The officials also said Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, was going to Damascus in response to a specific assurance from President Hafez al-Assad that he would meet with Mr. Rumsfeld.

Mr. Assad's assurance was contained in a letter he sent to Mr. Reagan, which was received at the White House Monday. The officials, noting that Mr. Assad has rarely agreed in advance to receive

a U.S. emissary, said his gesture had stirred cautious hope within the administration that the Syrians might be preparing to show greater flexibility in negotiating a solution to Lebanon's civil war.

According to the officials, the invitation to Mr. Rumsfeld was a major factor in the decision to stand pat for now about the disposition of the Marines, who have suffered 258 deaths from shelling, sniper fire and an Oct. 23 bomb attack.

The officials said the Defense Department believed that the Marines would be safer if some were quartered on ships and shuttled to land duties. However, the officials continued, State Department and National Security Council planners think that the Marines can better accomplish the political aim of lending authority to President Amin Gemayel if they maintain a large onshore presence.

As a result, the officials contin-

ued, the majority view in the administration is to wait at least until Mr. Rumsfeld goes to Damascus and gets a clearer sense of Syrian intentions before deciding about redeployment of the Marines.

Despite their cautious optimism about the Rumsfeld trip, the officials acknowledged that the administration did not know whether the Syrians were prepared to soften the confrontational stance they have taken in Lebanon.

In addition to Mr. Assad's invitation, U.S. officials say they have been encouraged by Syria's release of a captured U.S. Navy flier and its publicly professed support for the current attempt to work out internal Lebanese security arrangements between Mr. Gemayel and the Syrian-supported Shiite Muslim and Druze factions fighting his government.

However, questions about Syria's sincerity have been raised by

the fact that the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, who is strongly dependent on Syrian support, continues to block the security plan.

Syria threw still another obstacle in the path of a new security arrangement earlier this week, when it told Mr. Gemayel that it would oppose his related effort to bring dissident factions into a broad-based "national reconciliation government" unless he abrogated the Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement of May 17, 1982.

These contradictions were noted Wednesday by Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said: "A major test of Syrian intentions is whether Damascus will support or impede agreement on the comprehensive security plan. . . . If the plan founders now, the failure will be the responsibility of Syria, which will have demonstrated once

again its willingness to sabotage progress in Lebanon."

According to the officials, the administration hopes that the Rumsfeld mission will shed new light on that question. The envoy, who was in Israel on Wednesday, did not see Mr. Assad on his first trip to Damascus last month, when the Syrian leader was in seclusion and believed to be ill.

The officials noted that, except for visits by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in May and July, there has not been a previous instance where a U.S. envoy went to Damascus knowing that he would be received by Mr. Assad.

As a result, they said, the unusual nature of his gesture accounts for the optimism that was expressed Wednesday by the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes. Although he refused to discuss the letter, Mr. Speakes said: "We've seen hopeful signs. Yes, we do see an opportunity."

Shultz Asserts U.S. Is Ready For 'Thaw'

Says He Would Discuss Any Issue With Gromyko

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who will meet with Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, next week, said Thursday the administration was prepared for a thaw in its relations with Moscow, but that the Russians would have to reciprocate.

"We are prepared for a thaw, but whether there is one will reflect what the desires of the Soviet Union are," Mr. Shultz said at a news conference conducted via satellite with journalists in seven European cities, part of the "Worldnet" system of the U.S. Information Agency.

His remarks suggested that the Reagan administration is intent on creating the best possible atmosphere for the Shultz-Gromyko talks, which will be held in Stockholm Wednesday in connection with the Conference on Disarmament in Europe.

Mr. Shultz said that he is prepared to discuss with Mr. Gromyko the "full range of issues" dividing East and West and that he hoped the Russians would signal a willingness to resume the two interrupted arms control negotiations in Geneva — the intermediate nuclear force talks and the strategic arms reduction talks.

But Mr. Shultz said he did not plan concessions to entice Moscow to return to the negotiations because the positions already outlined by NATO and the United States "are very reasonable."

"I don't think it is appropriate to offer some sort of concessions for the sake of resuming talks as such," he said.

Mr. Shultz said that although the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, is obviously ill, he did not think the Soviet leadership was unable to function. "There is no indication that we have that the Soviet government is in any way paralyzed," he said. "As far as we know, Mr. Andropov remains in charge" and the Soviet government is "an operating government."

Mr. Shultz did not rule out a summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Andropov sometime in 1984 but said there would need to be assurances that it could produce substantive results. Mr. Reagan has scheduled a speech on U.S.-Soviet relations on Monday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Russia, Cuba to Increase Angola Aid

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union and Cuba will increase military aid to Angola's Marxist government, which is opposed by South African-backed rebels, the news agency Tass said Thursday. The decision to step up military aid was taken at a special conference involving officials of all three countries, Tass added. "Accord was reached on rendering assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in the strengthening of its defenses, independence and territorial integrity," the agency reported.

Western diplomats in Moscow said the conference appeared to have been called to discuss emergency measures following a series of defeats for the Angolan government's Cuban-trained forces in recent weeks.

Students and Police Battle in Lima

LIMA (Reuters) — Eleven policemen were injured and 220 students were arrested Thursday in a violent demonstration by university students demanding increased budgets for Peru's universities, the police said.

Students said that 20 demonstrators were injured and that some of them suffered gunshot wounds during the protest. The police said that approximately 5,000 students blocked traffic in the center of the city. Tires were burned and brick barricades were set up.

The police said they used clubs to disperse the demonstrators, but they had no reports on student injuries. However, a police spokesman said, "as a result of the incidents, 11 policemen were injured." He added that 220 students were detained under state security laws.

U.S. Writer Took Arab Group Grant

NEW YORK (NYT) — A columnist for The Village Voice who has often been critical of Israeli policies in the Middle East has acknowledged accepting a \$10,000 grant from a pro-Arab study group.

The writer, Alexander Cockburn, the weekly newspaper's political commentator and media critic, received the money in 1982 from the Institute of Arab Studies, an organization based in Belmont, Massachusetts. Interviewed by a weekly newspaper, The Boston Phoenix, Mr. Cockburn said he had had hope to use the grant to write a book on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, but that he had been too busy to write it and planned to return the money.

The Institute for Arab Studies, founded in 1979, disbanded for lack of funds last summer. Dr. Edward W. Said, a Columbia University English professor who was chairman of its board of directors, said its work was "totally academic and scrupulously apolitical." Mr. Cockburn was traveling in Florida and could not be reached.

Senator Tsongas Won't Run Again

BOSTON (AP) — Senator Paul E. Tsongas, a Democrat of Massachusetts, will not seek re-election to a second term this fall because of an unspecified but serious illness, the senator said Thursday.

"My biggest regret in leaving is not being able to deal with the arms control issue," Senator Tsongas, 42, told the Lowell Sun. Earlier, the senator gave his staff members the news at a meeting at his campaign headquarters here, according to a source who attended the meeting. The source said that Senator Tsongas cited health problems.

Ray Shamie, who was soundly defeated by Senator Edward M. Kennedy in 1982, has already announced that he seeks the Republican nomination for the seat.



Paul E. Tsongas

Cambodian Units Attack Vietnamese

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (AP) — About 700 Cambodian guerrillas attacked three Vietnamese military bases Thursday near the central portion of the Thai-Cambodian border, military officials said.

Guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, loyal to former Prime Minister Son Sann, fought with Vietnamese troops for five hours, starting before dawn, near the Cambodian towns of Yang Dang, Kum, Baan Prao and Baan Kunda, all opposite the Thai border district of Ta Phraya.

The guerrilla forces said that five of their men were wounded in the attack. There was no word of Vietnamese casualties. The guerrilla group is one of three major factions battling an estimated 160,000 Vietnamese troops, who have occupied Cambodia since 1978.

Romulo Says Successor Is Tolentino

MANILA (WP) — Carlos P. Romulo, the retiring Philippines foreign minister, has said he will be replaced by Arturo Tolentino, a legislator who has differed with President Ferdinand E. Marcos on political issues in the past.

The presidential palace did not confirm the appointment, which Mr. Romulo said Wednesday was to take effect after assembly elections in May.

Mr. Romulo, who has held his post for 16 years, is to retire on his 85th birthday Saturday. At a press conference from his sick bed, he said he had recommended appointment of Mr. Tolentino, 72. Mr. Tolentino is up for re-election in May.

Sweden to Return Computers to U.S.

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Advanced computer equipment seized in Sweden on suspicion that it was being smuggled to the Soviet Union will be returned to its manufacturer in the United States, the Swedish government announced Thursday.

Sweden's foreign trade minister, Mats Hellstrom said, "It is important for Sweden as a neutral nation that our country is not used as a transit area for forbidden war material."

Swedish military experts said last month that the equipment could have been put to various military uses, including weapon-guidance systems. The United States said that it was being smuggled to the Soviet Union in defiance of a U.S. ban on the export of sophisticated equipment to the Soviet bloc.

Tamil Separatists Kill 2 Policemen

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI) — Separatist guerrillas shot and killed two policemen and wounded another Wednesday in their first major attack on government forces since an ambush last summer that set off a wave of riots, the authorities said.

The attack was carried out by rebels fighting for a separate nation for ethnic Tamils in northern Sri Lanka, the police said. They said a group of youths fired on a patrol from the Point Pedro police station in Pullo, 20 miles (32 kilometers) from the northern provincial capital of Jaffna. Two policemen, both Tamils, were killed and another was seriously wounded in the attack, the police said.

It was the first time a policeman had been killed since a guerrilla ambush left 13 soldiers dead in July. That incident triggered three weeks of ethnic riots that left 548 people dead, according to government figures.

Dissident's Health Said Worsening

MOSCOW (NYT) — The mother of Anatoli B. Shcharansky, the imprisoned dissident, has said that on a recent visit she had found him emaciated and in pain from an ailing heart.

Ira P. Milgrom reported on her son's condition Wednesday after returning from Chistopol in the Tatar Republic where she was on one of the two visits a year permitted under prison regulations. She and her other son, Leonid, spent two hours with Mr. Shcharansky, 36, last Thursday in a visiting room divided by a glass partition.

"As soon as I saw him I felt distraught," said his mother, 75. "When I last saw him in July, after his hunger strike, at least I recognized that it was my son, that it was Tolya. Now, six months later, he was totally unrecognizable, his cheeks were sunken, his lips were withered, so it looked as if he were wearing dentures, his eyes were sunken and deeply ringed with black."

For the Record

The French aircraft carrier *Clintworth* will leave Toulon, France around Jan. 25 to return to waters off the coast of Lebanon, its captain said Thursday. The vessel returned to Toulon Sunday for refueling after 100 days in the eastern Mediterranean supporting French troops in the multilateral peacekeeping force in Lebanon. (AP)

Kidnapper, Chad's foreign minister, who was reported to have died of malaria at the weekend, may have been killed, according to a radio report broadcast by the rebels fighting the Chad government and monitored in London Wednesday. (Reuters)

President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria was re-elected for a second five-year term Thursday. General Chadli, who succeeded the late president Houari Boumedienne in 1979, was unopposed. (Reuters)

A boy was killed in Freetown, Sierra Leone, Thursday when police clashed with looters and students protesting increases in food prices. Police also fired tear gas at demonstrators as violence broke out at the start of the ruling party's national convention. (Reuters)

Official Says U.S. Is Considering North Korean Proposal for Talks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is carefully considering a North Korean proposal for three-way talks with the United States and South Korea on a peace plan for the divided Korean peninsula, a Reagan administration official said Thursday.

The official cautioned, however, that the 30-year-old conflict is "one of the most bitter" in the world despite indications that China, a key supporter of communist North Korea, is interested in reducing tension between the two Koreas. "We are looking at it seriously," the official said of the proposal. "I would say in doing so we are acutely conscious this comes from the country that carried out the Rangoon bombing."

The official, who asked not to be identified, referred to the bombing in Burma in October that killed 21 persons, including four South Korean cabinet officials, during an official visit by South Korea's president, Chun Doo Hwan. Mr. Chun, whose motorcade had been delayed, escaped injury in the attack.

The North Korean proposal for talks with Seoul and Washington was viewed as a major policy reversal. Previously the Pyongyang government had called for talks only with the United States.

The plan included a peace agreement with the United States — including the withdrawal of U.S. troops — to replace the 1953 armistice that ended the Korean War, and a nonaggression pact with South Korea.

South Korea has rejected the proposal for talks, saying North Korea must first accept responsibility for the Rangoon bombing.

The U.S. official said that the "element that seems to be new would be the willingness to hold direct discussions with South Korea."

In commenting on the North Korean proposal, President Ronald Reagan said this week that he would prefer four-way talks including China.

"It is our impression that China is seriously looking at ways to reduce tensions in the Korean peninsula," the official said.

"All of this activity, attention and study has got to be promising," he said, "but you have got to realize this is probably one of the most bitter, intractable conflicts in the world."

Number Involved Is Crucial

William Chapman of The Washington Post reported earlier Thursday from Tokyo.

Whether talks on peace for the Korean peninsula can get under way largely depends on how many countries are allowed to sit at the peace table, officials from South Korea, the United States and Japan said Thursday.

Officials, diplomats and observers in Tokyo commented on the chances for the talks as they considered North Korea's offer, made Wednesday.

All agreed that tripartite negotiations as proposed by North Korea officials would never get under way. Only if the North agreed to include China in the discussions, and possibly the Soviet Union as well, would the talks get anywhere, they said.

Nevertheless, they noted that the Communist government in Pyongyang had in its latest proposal offered a change in both substance and tone from its usual peace missives. It scrapped the customary diatribe against Seoul as the "puppet stooge" of Washington and did not categorically insist on its past version of how the divided Korean peninsula could be reunified.

The proposal also tends to put

the South Korean government on the spot. Former President Jimmy Carter and Park Chung Hee, the late South Korean president, had jointly proposed a three-way conference in the summer of 1979. It was rejected by the Communists. This time South Korea is rejecting three-way talks and Mr. Reagan is suggesting that four-way talks would be better.

South Korea's response to the new proposal, citing the Rangoon bombing, did not appear to be a categorical rejection. But the reason Seoul would not accept three-way talks, a South Korean official said, is that they would place his government in a face-losing, inferior position as a minor party.

"It would put North Korea on a level with the United States and we would be like the little baby at the table," he said. "The idea is totally unacceptable."

Four-way talks, including China, would appear to be a natural solution, since China is an ally and benefactor of North Korea, many diplomats here said Thursday.

Another possibility would be to call six countries to the table — the two Koreas, plus China and the Soviet Union to support the North and the United States and Japan to support the South.

Six-party talks were once proposed by Henry A. Kissinger when he was secretary of state, and they are still the favored format of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. A ministry spokesman said Wednesday night that because Japan "is deeply involved" in the Korean peninsula it should play a role in attempting to ease tensions there.

A South Korean official said that his country, although deeply suspicious of North Korean motives, could accept a proposal for either four- or six-party negotiations but would never accept only three countries at the table.



SUITCASE SEARCH — Israeli soldiers searching the suitcase of a traveler crossing the Awali River bridge into Israeli-controlled southern Lebanon. The Israeli military said it would no longer require passes for crossing the bridge, but luggage checks would continue.

U.S. Cost-Cutting Panel Urges Subsidy Cutbacks

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's cost-cutting commission released a final report Thursday containing more than \$424 billion in proposed savings over three years. This would be achieved mostly by cutting entitlement and subsidy programs and trimming federal and military retirement benefits.

"The government is run horribly," said the panel's chairman, J. Peter Grace, an industrialist. "There is no company I know of, except maybe IBM, that could survive if they ran it this way."

The commission also criticized federally subsidized hydroelectric power in the Pacific Northwest. Turning the dams and power stations over to private industry could save the government \$20 billion over three years, said Mr. Grace. He acknowledged that such a move also would likely lead to sharp increases in the area's power rates.

Among the panel's suggestions was that a form, similar to the W-2 form provided by companies to wage-earners, be issued to every person receiving a federal benefit, such as food stamps or a housing subsidy. Benefits would be added to income and everything over a certain point would be taxed.

The system could save nearly \$60 billion in subsidy payments over three years, according to the panel's estimates. Other items included proposals to add soy extender to ground beef in the school lunch program, for a three-year saving of \$84 million, and to replace some of the Justice Department's attorneys with aides who have legal training but are not lawyers, saving \$13 million.

Most of the panel's recommendations will require congressional approval and many of them already have come under fire from Congress and special-interest groups.

Mr. Grace, chairman of W.R. Grace & Co., a chemical and shipping concern, rejected suggestions that the proposals were unrealistic or politically unachievable. He said that the federal deficit, which is about \$200 billion, was "getting so bad that things are going to happen that never happened before."

Some of the panel's recommendations already have been put into place. Last year, for example, the Reagan administration adopted a system of fixed fees for hospitals under Medicare. The Grace commission estimates the measure will save the government \$5.7 billion.

Italian Schoolgirl Kidnapped

United Press International

CUNEIO, Italy — Two kidnappers posing as deliverymen abducted Federica Isoldi, 7, the daughter of a wealthy executive, from her private school in this northern Italian town Thursday, police said. The girl's father, Guglielmo Isoldi, is part owner of the Alpitour company.

Israel Limits Settlements

(Continued from Page 1) 100,000 within five years. About 800,000 Palestinians live in the area.

The settlements are a primary target for criticism by the opposition Labor Party, which says a main plank of its own economic plan is a drastic cut in settlements.

In a 12-hour, all-night meeting Tuesday, the cabinet's economic committee worked out a plan for trimming next year's budget by \$900 million, Mr. Cohen-Orgad said.

Israel's total budget is about \$20 billion, but of that \$8 billion to \$9 billion goes for repaying debts, arms purchases and some food imports that cannot be trimmed, Mr. Cohen-Orgad said. Other budgets

were being cut next year by an average of 9 percent, he said.

No special budget was set aside for settlements, he said. Funds for the projects were drawn mostly from the agriculture and housing ministries. Lesser amounts were drawn from other government departments, making difficult an accurate calculation of how much money goes to the West Bank.

Mr. Cohen-Orgad said the ministries had not yet detailed their own budgets, so it was impossible to give a precise figure on how much was going for settlements.

He said the exact percentage of the cut was not defined, "but let me guess that it will be considerably more than 9 percent," he said. There was no estimate on how the cuts might affect long-term settlement programs.

Limit on Firearms

The Israeli Army has issued new instructions to Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank restricting their right to use firearms. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv. Settlers said they have been told that they can open fire only if their lives are in danger.

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U.S. Aid: Serving Foreign Policy Aims

Critics Say Poverty Is Key Problem but That Funds Usually Go to Military

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Kissinger report urging a sharp increase in U.S. aid to Central America comes at a time when the United States is already sending hundreds of millions of dollars in economic assistance to El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

As the United States has become more involved in military conflicts in Central America, it has carried out a series of economic aid projects designed to bolster the military position of its allies.

It has also provided heavy support for export businesses, a practice that has been criticized as not contributing substantially to domestic development.

"The American approach in this region is different from most others," a European ambassador said. "They are quite aware of how each project will affect their own interests."

An American volunteer who oversees several church-sponsored relief projects in El Salvador said: "Their program is in no way neutral. It has a very clear political purpose."

Administrators of the U.S. aid program said there would be little point in sending large amounts of economic aid to Central America if the aid did not serve a strategic end.

"Should our aid programs not support the foreign policy goals of the United States?" said a senior aid official in San Salvador.

El Salvador, the largest recipient of U.S. assistance in Central America, faces a series of problems brought on by civil war in addition to longstanding patterns of poverty.

Experts say more than 300,000 Salvadorans have been displaced from their homes. Many are living in makeshift camps supported by a variety of relief agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Through aid programs, the United States is spending more than \$290 million annually to pave roads, rebuild bridges and power stations destroyed by guerrillas, support businesses and provide food and medicine for refugees.

Much of the aid is distributed through agencies of the Salvadoran government.

A focus of the United States aid program in El Salvador is the so-called Plan for Well-Being in the central province of San Vicente.

Under the plan, the army is supposed to make special efforts to protect the province so that refugees can return home. This would help restore the national economy, planners say, and be a sign that the government was defeating the guerrilla insurgency.

According to relief workers in the area, some U.S. policies in San Vicente appear designed to encourage refugees to leave camps and return to areas that may not be secure.

Refugees are being offered credits to rebuild their homes and receive their farms, but most have refused to leave the camps for fear that their villages are still too dangerous.

"The United States does not want to improve conditions in the camps on the theory that then it will be harder to get people to leave," said David Bonilla, an employee of the Roman Catholic relief agency Caritas who administers a refugee camp in San Vicente.

"But the sad reality," he added, "is that these people cannot go

home now or anytime soon. It is Christian to build shelters for them and to get running water into the camps."

In some parts of the country where rebels move freely, an unspoken accommodation appears to have been reached between AID and the insurgents. Guerrillas regularly destroy road-building equipment that they fear is being used to facilitate military access to their territory, but they allow many U.S.-sponsored projects to continue.

"I wouldn't call it an arrangement," said an AID employee. "I don't know what I'd call it."

A former Salvadoran economy minister, Jorge Sol, said he believed that U.S. aid to his country had been "very successful in economic terms, but a disaster in social terms."

He said U.S. programs had helped the Salvadoran private economy grow steadily in the last three decades, but he said the aid served to strengthen the economic power of an already prosperous elite and had "very little effect on poverty."

An AID spokesman denied allegations by some private and religious relief workers that U.S. aid programs shy away from working with grass-roots organizations for

fear they will produce leaders who will challenge the government.

"If you look at all our projects and see what we're doing in fields like health and agrarian reform, the spokesman said, 'you could make a case that we're not supporting the status quo.'"

In Honduras and Costa Rica, important U.S. aid projects are aimed at keeping foundering economies afloat. Other projects, according to diplomats and aid officials, represent efforts to maintain pressure on the leftist Sandinista regime in Managua.

The U.S. economic aid program for Honduras has more than doubled since 1981 and now stands at \$95.8 million, according to U.S. sources. Several specialists in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, said they did not believe Honduras could absorb much more.

"There is no infrastructure to receive more assistance than they're receiving now," a Latin American diplomat said.

But the U.S. ambassador, John D. Negroponte, said that "a pressing need exists for more aid" and that absorbing it "will not be a problem" for the Honduran government.

In both Honduras and Costa Rica, U.S. aid is being used to build roads and improve communications along borders with Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan government has said that these ostensibly civilian aid projects are actually services provided to U.S.-backed insurgents fighting to overthrow it.

As in Honduras, the largest part of U.S. economic aid to Costa Rica is in so-called economic support funds, most of which are used to provide hard currency to businesses that need to buy raw materials abroad but cannot obtain normal credit.

Critics say that this program amounts to a subsidy for the business class and encourages export industries instead of local food production and other projects that build self-sufficiency. But U.S. officials say keeping businesses open is vital to economic and political stability.

Costa Rica has received more than \$325 million in U.S. aid since May 1982.



Osvaldo Cacciatore

Retired General Declared Fugitive In Argentine Case

United Press International

BUENOS AIRES — A retired air force officer ordered arrested by Argentina's new civilian government as part of a crackdown on abuses by the military failed to appear in court Thursday and was declared a fugitive.

Magistrate Alfredo Oliván said that Brigadier General Osvaldo Cacciatore, a former Buenos Aires mayor, had been ordered arrested for investigation in a case of "mismanagement of public funds."

The new agency Noticias Argentinas said that one of eight other former city officials ordered arrested in the same case had been picked up. The nine are wanted for alleged involvement in a questionable contract to import amusement park games worth \$300 million.

Court sources said the case against General Cacciatore had been lagging in legal channels for the past three years.

General Cacciatore, mayor of Buenos Aires from 1976 to 1982, was associated with the first three of the four military juntas that ruled Argentina after President Isabel Perón was overthrown in 1976.

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In Grenada, Old Wounds Begin to Heal

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — It seemed an unremarkable enough meeting in the Nutmeg Restaurant, where lowered windows open onto the quiet harbor: a young woman approaching a seated couple, exchanging a kiss and a few words, then moving off.

"Let me tell you," said the seated man, "in the last regime she wouldn't have known me. She wouldn't have put out her cheek to be kissed. It was she who recommended I be put in prison and condemned to death."

"Now," said the man, "we're reaching out to her. It's the only way Grenada can come together again. Now, it is her husband who is in prison."

On Monday or Wednesday mornings, visiting days for the more than 30 detainees from Grenada's deposed government, the young woman can be seen along with other relatives, with her two children and a stichel of food, puzzles and crossword puzzles outside the gates of Richmond Hill prison.

"I haven't been going out much," she said at her home near the port. "I go out to buy groceries or see friends, and once a week I visit the prison. I think it's best to take it easy for a while."

The friends she usually sees are the families of other men detained after the U.S.-led invasion Oct. 25, the same families who gathered in the past when they were the elite of Grenada's "revolutionary" society under the Marxist-oriented government of Maurice Bishop.

In this period of national relief and rejoicing after the invasion, the friends of one of the pre-

they have become the country's outcasts.

In a year-end radio address to the nation, the head of the interim government, Nicholas Braithwaite, stressed reconciliation, urging Grenadians to employ former members of the People's Revolutionary Army and to "let them lead normal lives."

Some former detainees of the previous government, however, find it harder to forgive.

"For more than four and a half years there were 700 persons in detention without trial, without charges, unable to see anybody," said Lloyd Noel, a lawyer who was briefly attorney general for the Bishop government and was later imprisoned for more than two years. "And we didn't do anything except oppose the government."

"Now 50 to 100 people have been killed as if they were rats or maggots and not human beings," he said. "It was murder, mass murder. How can people have sympathy for mass murderers?"

On Oct. 19, soldiers loyal to party hard-liners opened fire on a crowd that had freed Mr. Bishop from house arrest, killing him and an unknown number of bystanders.

Mr. Braithwaite has said that the present detainees are being held pending charges related to the killings, and he gave this as an explanation for barring visits by reporters and members of the U.S. Congress — a restriction that has drawn criticism in the United States.

Such criticism infuriates Mr. Noel. "No Red Cross came to see me," he said. "No Amnesty International came to see me. No congressmen came and said they wanted to see me."

The father of one of the pre-

sent detainees, a high-ranking military officer, is angry, too. "If I were an American," he said, "I would feel ashamed by the action of a country that claims to be the most powerful in every respect."

"The last time I went to see my son, I was so emotional I couldn't talk to him," he said. "I just said, 'God will take care of you.'"

Roland Jay Budhllall, another former detainee of the Bishop regime who spent nearly four years as a political prisoner, said he remembered the son. "Yes, he was one of my torturers," he said.

But Mr. Budhllall said: "I haven't got any hate or bitterness in my heart against those people. It was a very bloody thing they did, but from a Christian standpoint, I think the Grenadian people should forgive them."

■ Torture by U.S. Alleged

The Soviet Union has published a letter it says is from an imprisoned Grenadian leftist accusing U.S. soldiers of torture. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

The letter, printed Wednesday in the government newspaper Izvestia, was signed Leon Cornwall. Mr. Cornwall was a member of the military junta that ruled the island until the U.S.-led invasion.

"The Americans are holding in prisons in the most horrible conditions all those servicemen of the Grenadian Army and members of the ruling party who remain alive," the letter said. "U.S. and Barbados soldiers torture the prisoners to oblige them to sign false confessions."

U.S. officials have said prisoners captured during the invasion are being well-treated.

Search for Consensus Stymies Latin Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

posed to administration policies in the area.

The reaction of Democrats in Congress, for example, made it obvious that there would be more attention paid than ever to two divisive issues that the commission addressed obliquely or skirted altogether.

The issues are whether aid to El Salvador should be contingent upon improvements in human rights and whether the United States should continue its "covert" assistance to rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua.

A senior aide to the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., said Wednesday that the Massachusetts Democrat remained in favor of imposing conditions on aid to El Salvador and ending the aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents.

"I think most Democrats are finding fault with the report's basic thrust of spending money on more military assistance," said the aide. "They think it's a case of throwing good money after bad."

White House aides and political experts in Congress cited several reasons why the divisions on Capitol Hill were likely to remain in spite of the success at achieving a measure of bipartisan agreement within the Kissinger panel itself.

First, these officials said, the problems afflicting Central America are more complicated than the insolvency of the Social Security system, or choosing a bating mode for the MX missile, both of which were addressed successfully by previous bipartisan commissions.

Perhaps equally as important, the Kissinger panel never served as a vehicle for negotiations between the administration and its critics in Congress, as both the Social Security and strategic forces reports did.

"The MX and Social Security commissions built a consensus rather than staking out a position," a White House adviser said. "The Kissinger commission was more interested in examining the problem independently than in bringing people together."

Echoing this point, a Democratic congressional aide involved in previous negotiations with the administration said that the commission never reached out to Mr. Reagan's more outspoken critics on the issue of Central America.

Some officials close to the commission suggested that Mr. Kissinger's independent style lessened the chances for give-and-take and accommodation with congressional concerns.

Mr. Kissinger seemed to acknowledge as much Wednesday when he said:

"I am not expert on the Congress, as I proved in office. My competence has not greatly increased in the meantime."

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Kissinger Report

Deepening the Murk

It would be charitable for President Reagan to complain about the Kissinger commission's verdict on his Central American policies. This distinguished panel has for the most part conferred bipartisan blessings on his basic contentions — that the United States indeed has a vital stake in Central America, and that massive aid is needed to counter leftist revolutions encouraged by Moscow and Havana.

Still, two schools of thought contend in the report, as they do in Congress and the United States at large. One stresses indigenous roots of Central American unrest; the other sees malevolent alien influences at work. One preaches the need for economic aid, respect for human rights, democratic reforms; the other calls out for helicopters, and quickly.

At first glance the report seems to embrace both views, but on matters that count the administration gets the warmer embrace.

The report deplores the region's appalling poverty, concedes past blunders by the United States and proposes generous and innovative aid programs. Looking to the right, it fears that a global balance can be tipped by the advance of Cuban and Soviet power in Central America — a threat that so worries Henry Kissinger that he and two colleagues oppose human rights conditions that might lead to a Marxist-Leninist victory in El Salvador.

There was a possibility here of a constructive bargain: Democratic members, by swallowing hawkish language, might have finally brought the administration around to support reforms. But the bargain was left unfulfilled.

Beyond that, the report compounds the murk it was meant to dispel. In one place it calls for a real search for a settlement with Nicaragua and Salvadoran insurgents. Elsewhere it invokes a Cuban menace sinister enough to justify armed invasion.

It says that indigenous revolutions are no security threat, but it is nebulous about how much revolution the United States can live with. Thus it objects to one-party rule in Nicaragua, but cites one-party Mexico as an example of an acceptable revolutionary regime. The report warmly endorses elections but fails to note that fraud at the polls has been the rule in all of Central America except Costa Rica.

And on the critical policy matter of covert aid to "contra" rebels in Nicaragua, the report offers no judgment at all.

Central America is not a struggle between monoliths but a maze of confusions. The Kissinger team recognizes as much in this description of the fitful battle in El Salvador, where violence rages on both sides of the ideological barricade: "The coexistence of these conflicts greatly complicates the task of the democratic forces... Each violent group attempts to hide behind the other. Neither group has been willing to subordinate its power to the civilized discipline of the democratic process."

But after the realism of this analysis comes a sweeping syllogism. Outside aid is necessary for any protracted guerrilla insurgency. "Indeed, if wretched conditions were themselves enough to create such insurgencies, we would see them in many more countries." How then explain the failure of Cuban attempts to export revolution to Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and the Dominican Republic?

The Kissinger report recommends much that is urgent, worthwhile and feasible. The fact that Central America finally commands serious attention in the United States is a salutary change. And the commission's search for consensus may advance an important debate. It has scarcely ended it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Debate Goes On

Unlike President Reagan's previous bipartisan commissions — the one on Social Security, the other on strategic arms — the commission on Central America, led by Henry Kissinger, did not involve or commit the principal congressional opponents of the Reagan policy. Nor were its members — distinguished citizens all — the principal players in the real-life game. They were not the individuals or spokesmen for the individuals who would have to make the political deal of anything done. So the commission's report arrives on the scene not as the outline of a deal waiting to be ratified but rather as a consensus reached by and among a group of interested citizens from various parts of the political spectrum.

The report makes a powerful and intelligent case that what happens in Central America is important to the United States, which is something that many in the United States have been slow to recognize. And from this it proceeds with flawless logic to the proposition that North Americans should be prepared to expend substantially more in aid and in political energy than they are spending now.

It is a tribute to the seriousness of the commission members and to the efficiency of the Kissinger operation that many all-too-familiar commission pitfalls were avoided and that consensus was achieved on a number of important points. There was something less than consensus, however, on how the commission's agreed goals were to be achieved, and this in a way goes to the heart of the matter.

Some of the commission members believe, with President Reagan, that local shortfalls in human rights and reforms must finally be set aside for the sake of the U.S. strategic objective of defeating and containing communism. Others feel that these shortfalls are so deep, abiding or objectionable that the strategic objective cannot be sustained. In short, the commission, surprisingly, reflects precisely the argument that the United States has been having for four years, the chief difference being that the commission would substantially enlarge the U.S. economic and political stake.

President Reagan let it be known on the eve of the report's release that he was inclined to ignore the commission's recommendation to hinge military aid to El Salvador on periodic congressional mandated reports of social progress. That would be consistent with his familiar policy. It is evident, however, that the U.S. Congress will not ignore the recommendation. It was already acting in its spirit.

Here a look at what is happening on the ground, specifically in El Salvador, is crucial. Good people make an admirable and agonizing effort, but the guerrillas and the death squads — and the condition of underdevelopment that permits them to assume such importance — undo much of their work. Recent and unavoidably intrusive U.S. demands for the exile of death squad figures are an acknowledgment that the Salvadoran judicial system cannot deal with this problem. Still more intrusive policies may have to be followed to ensure the victory, and then the seating of Christian Democrat Napoleón Duarte in presidential elections in March. A victory by his opponent, rightist Roberto d'Aubuisson, could collapse the whole U.S. enterprise.

Many of the Kissinger commission's suggestions — such as clamping down on Salvadoran nationals in Miami who support the death squads — should be accepted regardless of what else happens. Meanwhile, the debate over Central America policy is likely to go on, intensified by this report.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

North and Central Americans

There is unanimity on the objective in Central America: democracy. But what are the means to that end? The Kissinger commission is in agreement with the Reagan administration's extension of both an economic carrot and a military stick (to Central America), but the latter half of the program divides and will long continue to divide the U.S. public.

If it is the death squads that maintain "democratic" order, what is the advantage of belonging to the "freedom camp?"

The U.S. concern for security is perfectly legitimate, as is that of any democratic state. But unless America is to behave exactly as its Soviet rival behaves in Eastern Europe and Afghanistan, Washington cannot impose its system by force. Americans should learn to coexist with countries whose regimes do not embrace their principles, on the single condition — admittedly, a crucial one — that Moscow and its allies do not move in militarily.

—Le Monde (Paris)

It is hard to argue with the premise that Central America is vital to U.S. security. But

the Kissinger report brings the United States no closer to pursuing constructive policies that accommodate its own interests and the legitimate aspirations of the countries in the region.

—The Financial Times (London)

The Bhutto Family, Continued

The decision of President Zia ul-Haq to allow Benazir Bhutto to go into exile marks a new stage in Pakistani politics. Both the president and his prisoner have decided that the unrest sparked off last autumn by the apocalyptic appeal from abroad by (Benazir's mother) the Begum has run its course.

The uprising, catching the opposition almost as unaware as it caught the dictator, was never the national revolutionary movement the Bhutto women sought. It is now a safe enough bet that the general will survive in office long enough for the transition to a "guided" democracy. Living abroad, with her reputation enhanced by her courage under arrest, Ms. Bhutto will be in a good position to organize the inevitable resistance. General Zia has not yet heard the last of family Bhutto.

—The Guardian (London)

FROM OUR JAN. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A Navy Plea for Ex-Prisoners
WASHINGTON — Mr. T.H. Newberry, Secretary of the Navy, will make a special plea before the House Naval Committee for the enactment of legislation to make it possible for the Navy Department to provide for men discharged from the naval prisons. No such provision is now possible. The result is that prisoners are discharged at the Boston navy yard without funds. Municipal authorities have reported that some join the criminal class, and have been found waylaying enlisted men in the streets at night. Mr. Newberry will ask Congress to provide a fund which will enable the naval prison officials to purchase tickets to send discharged prisoners home, besides furnishing them with civilian clothing.

1934: Japan Sees U.S. Edge in Pacific
TOKYO — A record flight in mass formation of six United States naval seaplanes from San Francisco to Hawaii in 24 hrs. 38 mins. has impressed Japanese naval circles. The official view is that it is another step — the American recognition of Russia was the first — to encircle Japan. The flight shows that the California coast, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam and American Samoa can be linked in a few hours by fast seaplanes. It also emphasizes the importance of Hawaii as a U.S. naval and air base and its strategic importance in the event of war in the Pacific. The American exploit may strengthen the hands of the Japanese army, naval and air chiefs in their demands for a vastly-increased expenditure in armaments.

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The Soviet Negotiator Blames America for a Failure

By Yuli Kvitsinsky

The writer was the Soviet Union's chief negotiator at the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. This is an abridged version of his personal account of the negotiations, including the informal meeting known as "the walk in the woods" with Paul H. Nitze, the American negotiator.

MOSCOW — The United States has expressed "regrets" about the discontinuation of the Geneva talks on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. We on the Soviet side feel that this is insincere.

In fact, throughout the talks we suggested and were prepared to effect large-scale, meaningful arms cuts, while the United States was never at any stage prepared to reduce its arms. It stubbornly proceeded with its nuclear buildup in Europe and at best agreed to consider deploying fewer missiles in exchange for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union.

Nor do we see any reason to believe Washington's assurances that it wishes to resume the talks. Talks about what? About the same American proposals that we found unacceptable from the start? Talks for what? To placate Western public opinion while continuing to deploy

new first-strike weapons in Europe?

The Americans now assert that their efforts and initiatives laid the foundation for agreement in Geneva. In reality the Reagan administration proposed nothing to help restrict the arms race. Its position was essentially a repetition of the proposals submitted by the Carter administration in fall of 1980.

Speaking about the unconstructive U.S. stance, it is worth dwelling in particular on the actions of Paul Nitze, chief negotiator on the American side. Unofficial contacts are a usual thing in such negotiations. They are maintained by mutual consent and they presuppose both parties' integrity. Yet on two occasions last year Mr. Nitze used our unofficial talks for propaganda purposes.

Such was the case with the "walk in the woods" held on July 16. Mr. Nitze advanced a "package deal" providing for the deployment of a significant number of American cruise missiles and a large reduction of Soviet missiles; Soviet agreement that British and French missiles need not be included in the total number of Western weapons under negotiation; purely symbolic cuts in American aircraft and deep cuts in Soviet aircraft; even a reduction of the SS-20 missiles deployed in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

This package was unacceptable to the Soviet side, and Mr. Nitze was told at once that it would either be rejected altogether or severely amended. Yet Mr. Nitze made a few insignificant changes and passed it off in Washington as something "agreed upon" with the head of the Soviet delegation. Two months later Mr. Nitze retracted his proposals, explaining that they had met with objections from the Pentagon, which did not wish to forgo deploying Pershing-2 missiles as provided for by the walk in the woods formula.

Nevertheless, several months later a distorted version of the proposal was made public — presumably to pave the way for Washington to submit its "interim solution" cutting the number of Soviet missiles and allowing for reduced deployment of American missiles in Europe.

Thus Washington created a false impression that the talks were making progress, while proceeding with plans to deploy new missiles in Europe. It deliberately led Western Europeans to believe that the walk in the woods proposal had originally been acceptable to both sides. In reality it was a blind alley from the start.

A second incident occurred in November, after the United States had begun delivering missiles to Europe. This time the American leak, which came through West Germany, concerned alleged Soviet consent not to count British and French missiles in the total we intend to match in Europe. With this the Americans wanted to give the impression that we would continue the talks even as American missiles were deployed.

But the rise failed: We decided to discount the British and French missiles, and we suspended talks. (Mr. Nitze still claims there was an "error" of the Soviet position on British and French armaments. Actually the error was in his stance.)

What is the real story about counting the British and French missiles? In the summer and autumn of 1983, Mr. Nitze probed the possibility of a solution that would fairly "compensate" the Soviet Union for these weapons but would also save face for Washington and would not irritate the French and British governments. On Nov. 7 he revealed a proposal devised by Washington according to which it would not deploy the SS-20 missiles it intended for Europe if Moscow destroyed 572 warheads on medium-range missiles in the European zone of the Soviet Union. Mr. Nitze calculated that Moscow would retain 122 to 127 SS-20 launchers — an approximate equivalent of the British and French missiles — and he believed that the issue of an increase in British and French missiles could be solved later, at other talks.

This proposal seemed at first sight to provide a certain basis for a compromise. But, guided by past experience, we could not exclude that this was just a tactical move aimed at creating an illusion of progress just when the United States started delivering missiles to Europe.

Mindful of both possibilities, we told Mr. Nitze on Nov. 13 that we would consider his suggestion if the United States submitted them officially. We also reaffirmed our view that British and French weapons must be counted. On Nov. 14 and 15, citing instructions from Washington, Mr. Nitze conducted substantive talks on the proposal, explaining that Washington was divided about it, but adding that it was hopeful.

Then on Nov. 15, while Mr. Nitze was negotiating, Boom leaked a modified version of the proposal — and rejected it. The West Germans ascribed authorship to the Soviet side and claimed that Moscow had abandoned its stance on the British and French missiles. This was a dishonorable act, and the Soviet side had no alternative but to restore the truth. Mr. Nitze was told what we thought of such practices.

What has the United States gained by disrupting the talks? It evidently believed that the start of new missile deployment would compel the Soviet Union to make considerable military and political concessions. "If you do not accept our proposal," Mr. Nitze once said, "we shall encircle you by Pershing-2 missiles in the first echelon and by cruise missiles in the second echelon. So you will find yourself in a pretty difficult position."

This was a miscalculation. In reality, the Soviet Union and the United States are in equal positions. The United States and its allies hoped to gain an edge by deploying missiles with a much reduced flight time to targets in the European part of the Soviet Union. In the end, however, this will benefit neither the United States nor its allies: The Soviet Union has already announced countermeasures such as the lifting of the moratorium on SS-20 missile deployment in the European part of the Soviet Union and the deployment of Soviet tactical missiles in Eastern Europe, while Soviet weapons will be deployed on the high seas adjacent to the American coastline. These systems will be comparable with the new American missiles in flight-time to targets, nuclear yield and accuracy.

By trying to lessen our security, the United States has lessened its own security and that of Western Europe. As Yuli V. Andropov has pointed out, other measures will be taken to ensure the security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

—The New York Times

A Soviet Anti-Personnel War Against Afghans

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The small, torn fragment of dull green plastic does not arrest the eye or arouse the imagination — until it is explained. It is from the casing of an anti-personnel mine used in Afghanistan.

The term "anti-personnel" suggests traditional usages of war; it suggests that the personnel against whom the mines are used are military. Actually the intended victims in Afghanistan are civilians, and often children. The mines are especially dreadful because they are not meant to kill, at least not instantaneously.

They are scattered by the hundreds of thousands — green in vegetation, brown in arid areas, white in snow — near villages. They are designed to blow off a foot or lower leg. Occasionally they do more: One man's foot was blown off, and as he fell his hand hit another man.

These weapons of indiscriminate yet limited violence express a military strategy of unlimited war by the world's largest army against an entire population. The mines are designed to maim, or to kill lingeringly. Soviet tacticians know that wounded persons are a drain on the community because of the constant care they require.

Lethal infections often result, so the Soviet tactic demoralizes everyone exposed to the hideous suffering of victims, and especially children, dying from gangrene, staphylococcus infection or gram-negative septicemia.

Such savagery are the subject of an article in the winter issue of Foreign Affairs by Dr. Claude Malhotre, executive director of the Paris-based

organization Médecins sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders). He has been one of the 162 physicians and nurses rotated in and out of Afghanistan, managing hospitals. Because the MSF people are among the few foreign witnesses of a war that world journalism has largely forgotten, their hospitals have been bombed by Soviet planes. But MSF people have been seen enough to substantiate Dr. Malhotre's thesis, which is:

The Soviet regime has analyzed various failures, including America's, in counter-guerrilla warfare and has concluded that the key to success is a kind of ruthlessness that only a totalitarian regime will practice. Guerrillas succeed, as Mao said, with the aid of the local population, in which they live like fish in water. American, British and French strategies aimed to win the allegiance of the water — the population. Soviet strategy is to kill the fish by draining the water.

Reprisals, exterminations and other tortures are so unremitting that much of the population leaves and the people who remain are immobilized by physical and emotional traumas. Twenty-five percent of the Afghan population of 1979 is now in Pakistan and Iran. Hundreds of thousands are refugees within Afghanistan.

As Dr. Malhotre says, this ocean of suffering is not the unintended consequence of a war's unavoidable collateral effects. It is the bitter fruit cultivated by Soviet strategy. "This does not

involve a warm bath/cold shower tactic, but the exclusive use of boiling water — again and again, until both the guerrilla fighters and the population ask for mercy."

Today the United States should be supplying Afghanistan's freedom fighters with as many hand-held rockets as they can use — the kind that can bring down helicopters. Soviet forces, having declared the Afghans to be enemies, live by helicopters that supply isolated garrisons — and sow the landscape with mines. The sowing is so thick that it is common to see goats and cows wearing bamboo splints tied with wires.

Not content with random maiming of those who do not watch their step, Soviet forces booby-trap household artifacts, such as clocks, in villages they sweep through. They scatter booby traps made to resemble pens or red toy trucks. "Their main targets," says Dr. Malhotre, "are children, whose hands and arms are blown off."

He denounces "negligence" of the news media, saying that if organizations like MSF can maintain a constant presence in four provinces, in spite of violent Soviet opposition, the world's powerful news organizations could do so much.

The Red Army has been engaged against the freedom fighters longer than it was against the German Wehrmacht. But what is being done in Afghanistan in 1984 is more akin to the Ukrainian genocide of 1933. Then, as now, Soviet ruthlessness prevailed, and the West's denial kept the unpleasant business out of most minds.

—The Washington Post

A Reply: No, Women Aren't Better Off in America

By Brenda Maddox

LONDON — Kati Marton's cry of relief at being back in New York after four years of male chauvinism London (see "London to New York: A Leap Across the Gender Gap," *IHT*, Dec. 14) reminded me that Anglo-American differences are almost as interesting as the difference between the sexes, and maybe more so. The parallels between the two are so alike and yet so alien. Why can't a woman be more like a man? Why can't London be more like New York?

I wondered, however, what had gone wrong. Many American women discover that London offers them a far kinder climate in which to advance professionally, be happily married, raise children and see friends. I speak personally, it's true. But there are many like me. Lots marry British politicians. The literary agent Deborah Owen, the writer Susan Crossland and the education reformer Caroline Benn are neither conspicuously downtrodden nor floral-wrapped like the women Ms. Marton pities.

Ms. Marton's main complaint was that she had set next to the same Tory member of Parliament at six dinner parties without him ever asking what she did. There, I think, she put her finger on a basic flaw of British society. Not sexism, but indifference to the world of work.

It is considered bad manners in London to ask people what they "do." It is considered too personal, as out-of-bounds as other personal remarks such as "When is your baby due?" The object of a London dinner party is conversation. Part of the fun is trying to puzzle out what people do without actually skewering them with a direct question.

You pick an impersonal topic, throw it on the table; then you and your partner swim for it. The subject does not matter: television and theater are fine. So are politics, the weather, travel — even, failing all else, "How do you know our hosts?" You can reveal yourself, full and undies flying, and there is no need to be nice. As you go, you can, if you wish, let slip that you run NATO or cure cancer. But you must accept that you may emerge from an hour's intensely pleasurable talk with no direct knowledge of what he does for his daily bread.

For me, a dinner party in New York, Boston or Washington is a far worse ordeal. The object there is job description. You do not have to volunteer what you do. You will be asked that as an opener, followed by such conversational sparklers as, "What did you do to get a job like that?" and "Do you have a Ph.D.?" My own special circumstances promptly elicit, "Have you kept your American passport?" and "Where did you meet your husband?" This last I am asked within 10 minutes of meeting any fellow American for the first time. In two decades in Britain I have been asked perhaps twice.

The inquisition gives way when one loud-voiced guest (not usually, in my experience, a woman) gets the floor. He declaims solemnly on some heavy topic of the day, warring off attempts to intervene with a fierce, "This is my point!" The point usually

has several parts, which he enumerates, "A, B, and thirdly."

It hurts to see a spouse caught in this cultural clash. My British husband (Q. Did you marry an Englishman? A. No, a Welshman) loves America but has never learned to put aside under-statement. Years ago, when he was science editor of *The Guardian*, he was grilled by the doctor-husband of my American college roommate. Asked what he did, he said, "I write about science." When asked to give his qualifications, instead of saying he had taught theoretical physics at the University of Manchester, he said he knew something about physics. Science, the doctor then warned him, was far too serious to be left to amateurs.

There is no doubt that Britain is breaking away from centuries of male domination more slowly than the United States is. Although it is a

masculine society, it is not a macho one. The voracious husband is more common than the hesitated one. There are bores and chauvinists, but many British men enjoy talking to women, even those who are, in the taboo phrase, "just a housewife."

It is no small achievement for all women, moreover, when the head of government is a woman, not to mention the head of state and the head of a major political party. In Britain women have commonly been doing certain "male" jobs, such as doctoring and policing, far longer than in the United States.

I don't think that Ms. Marton was fair to dismiss Mrs. Margaret Thatcher as an "honorary man" and to maintain that the British girl's preferred role model is the Princess of Wales. When young girls look at Princess Diana, they see more than ruffles. They see a young woman

struggling, without the equivalent of a high school education, to go out to work when she would rather stay at home. In Mrs. Thatcher they see not only a hard-line Tory but a woman who cries when her son is lost in the desert, who manages to look good when nearly 60 and who will not fire a minister who gets into a sex scandal, because she is loyal to him.

Britain, because it is less competitive (and physically much safer) than the United States, can be a good environment for bright women. It is a bad place in which to innovate or try to get rich. If my daughter or my son wants these things, she or he will have to go west. But if they want to escape the war between the sexes, I think they are better off on the eastern side of the Atlantic.

The writer, a native of Massachusetts, is home affairs editor of *The Economist*. She contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Irish Arithmetic

Regarding the editorial "Full of Passion and Hate" (*IHT*, Dec. 20): Why don't you read all of W.B. Yeats instead of just the popular piece? (It does not, by the way, refer to Ireland.) The Irish nation, which had never been partitioned, voted 80 percent for an independent republic in the British elections of 1918. By the old resource of *divide et impera*, a minority of 20 percent of the colonizers was converted into a Northern majority of 65 percent. You don't have to be an Einstein to understand that arithmetic, which had the backing of what was then the most powerful empire in the world.

A.S. MacEOCHAD, Paris.

Malthus Updated

The letter entitled "Malthus and Africa," from Willa F. Finley in *Carabianca* (*IHT*, Jan. 3), is a particularly unfortunate example of Lord Keynes's thesis about present proposals being dominated by the ghosts of defunct political economists. Thomas Malthus was not wrong that there were, and are, dangers of starvation. However, his concepts of how

populations increase relative to food supply and how such increases might be limited have not stood up well to the test of time.

In the 20th century the empirical evidence suggests that the most effective ways to reduce the growth of population are to reduce infant and child mortality, raise literacy (especially of mothers), provide broad access to pure drinking water, increase nutritional standards of peasants and low-income workers, and limit family size to depend on numerous children for survival in old age. Then, and usually only then, there is a substantial upsurge of interest in child spacing and family planning generally. Without these prior steps, providing broader access to family planning has quite limited results — as illustrated both in Kenya and Egypt.

The country studies and basic needs strategy of the International Labor Organization's World Employment Program, and the UNICEF "State of the World's Children" annual reports, give a practicable, as well as humane, approach to achieving reduced population growth. Because the positive measures needed take time to implement and because they initially cause life expectancy to rise more rapidly than birthrates fall,

there is no speedy answer — other than compulsory sterilization, which would be morally unacceptable and practically unenforceable in Africa. Assistance in the development of agriculture is indeed needed. But it is neither needed nor wanted as a quid pro quo for direct action in a foredoomed crusade to reduce birthrates without first increasing life expectancy, nutritional levels and economic rural poor, of Africa.

REGINALD HERBOLD GREEN, Lewes, England.

'The Palestinian Issue'

In response to the opinion column "To Succeed, Arabs and Muslims Need America" (*IHT*, Jan. 6): By what mental acrobatics does Hamdi Salah conclude that "the Palestinian destiny" (whatever that means) is the "major question behind the Lebanon conflict?" Does the writer seriously believe that giving the Arabs living in Israel an area the size of a couple of London suburbs would solve any of the inter-Arab feuds — Iran vs. Iraq, Syria vs. Jordan, Southern Yemen vs. Oman, Libya vs. Egypt, and so on? Focusing on "the Palestinian is-

sue" is a propaganda trick. The real issue is the presence of a democracy in the Middle East, which the feudal hand-choppers cannot stomach.

A. SENAT, London.

The Traditional Family

Regarding "Better Off Without the Traditional Family" (*IHT*, Dec. 24) by Helen M. Estroff: How can you put her finger accurately on the degradation of modern relations between the sexes, with its harmful effects on men, women, children, the home, manners and morals? The fabric of society is rotting, indeed. I do not understand why people bother to get married these days. There is no longer a profound sense of mutual lifelong commitment and the relationship, for love has been devalued until it has no more meaning than scratching an itch. The situation will not improve until men and women — especially the latter — regain a sense of proportion about their natural roles in life.

ALFRED M. ROSSUM, Paris.

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A Failure

the way for Washington to an interim solution, cutting the number of Soviet missiles and also reduced deployment of American missiles in Europe.

Washington created a false message that the talks were progressing, while proceeding to deploy new missiles in Europe.

It deliberately led Western leaders to believe that the talks were progressing, while proceeding to deploy new missiles in Europe.

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EC Proposes A 1% Rise in Farm Grants

Lowest in 5 Years

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission, in a drive to control farm spending, proposed Thursday that 1984-85 increases in subsidies average less than 1 percent, the lowest proposed in five years.

They proposed a freeze of the prices of milk and cereal products.

The plan was announced by Paul Dalsager, farm commissioner of the 10-nation trade bloc and a leader of its effort to curb subsidies that cost the farm budget 16.5 billion European currency units (\$13 billion) and promote production of large surpluses.

"I know some parts of the package may be difficult for the agricultural community to accept," Mr. Dalsager said. "It's a tax proposal and farmers will not be happy."

But he said the time has come for member countries to show restraint in farm spending. "The weaknesses of the plan have made it unavoidable," he said. "It's not reasonable to produce products without markets."

The proposals now go to the European Parliament for an advisory opinion and to member state agricultural ministers, who must make the final decision. Their first meeting is scheduled for Feb. 6 and 7.

Mr. Dalsager's proposals followed two days of demonstrations by French farmers against imports of meat from Denmark and other European Community countries.

Mr. Dalsager acknowledged that farmer incomes in the trade bloc fell 6 percent last year, but he said the EC is "no longer rich enough" to be the major supporter of the eight million farmers within its borders. Agriculture incomes in the United States and Canada have fallen by nearly five times as much as in Europe, he asserted.

In Rouen, France, demonstrations over the agricultural policies in the community continued Thursday. About 200 farmers who had seized two British trucks were blocked by the police in their attempt to go to Paris and demonstrate in front of the Ministry of Agriculture, members of a farmers union said.

The convoy was halted Wednesday near Dreux, 34 miles (55 kilometers) west of the French capital. The farmers released the drivers of the trucks that carried British-raised lamb after intervention by the Ministry of Interior.

The cargo of lamb in the British trucks was distributed to charitable organizations Wednesday in the



French farm workers protesting imports of meat unload a hijacked British meat truck in front of a hospital in Sées, France, as part of a distribution to charitable organizations.

Normandy towns of Sées and Alençon.

The two trucks were taken over early Wednesday on their way from Rouen to Le Mans and driven to Sées. The crowd of 150 demonstrators scrawled a slogan on the side of one truck that read: "Thatcher, Keep Your Pile of Meat."

Then the convoy, joined by a third French truck carrying Uruguayan beef that had also been seized, proceeded to Alençon where another distribution of meat was made to a hospital and a home for the elderly.

On Tuesday, a group of French pork breeders, angry about low prices for their products and competition from cheap imports, hijacked a Danish truck loaded with ham and pork and forced its driver to go to Paris.

Pig farmers Wednesday burned a truck carrying imported pork and Tuesday destroyed a consignment of hams at the Belgian border.

François Guillaume, president of a leading French farm union, said Wednesday in Paris that the government's measures to ease the situation were not enough, and that

French pig farmers will persist in blocking trucks carrying imported pork into France.

The farmers contend that large imports of pork from other European community states and third countries have depressed prices and producers are now operating at a loss.

The unions want stocks set up to reduce the amount of pork on the market, an immediate ban on imports of pork from non-EC countries and higher community export rebates for pork.

(AP, Reuters)

Spain Replaces Its 4 Top Military Chiefs

United Press International

MADRID — The Socialist government has replaced Spain's top four military men in a move to put the army, navy and air force under more direct civilian control, officials confirmed Thursday.

The move had been expected for months and the new appointments received support of the rightist opposition party, the Popular Alliance, as well as the Communists.

Because the former chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, Lieutenant General Alvaro Luelmo, reached retirement age last week, the government decided to replace all four chiefs at the same time.

The four new military leaders are career officers who are considered to be above politics and without ties to the extreme rightist factions within the army.

King Juan Carlos I, in his annual address to the armed forces last week, asked the military to cooperate "without doubts or reservations" with the government's reforms, the most widespread since the death of Franco in 1975.

The four members of the chiefs of staff who were replaced had been appointed two years earlier by a center-right government, which also had attempted to root out



Adm. Angel Liberal Lucini



Gen. José Saenz de Tejada

forms, the most widespread since the death of Franco in 1975.

The four members of the chiefs of staff who were replaced had been appointed two years earlier by a center-right government, which also had attempted to root out

forms, the most widespread since the death of Franco in 1975.

The four members of the chiefs of staff who were replaced had been appointed two years earlier by a center-right government, which also had attempted to root out

more direct control of the minister of defense.

The new chief of defense staff is Admiral Angel Liberal Lucini, 62, former head of the Cantabrian Naval Zone on the northern Atlantic coast.

The army chief of staff is Lieutenant General José Saenz de Tejada, 63, a former commander of the Madrid region who, like most older army officers, fought on the Franco side in the Spanish Civil War. He succeeds General Ramon Ascaso.

The navy chief is Vice Admiral Guillermo de Salas, 62, the air force, General José Santos Peralba, 60. They succeed Admiral Saturnino Suñer and General Emilio Garcia-Condé.

The González government considers the modernization of the military necessary to end the rightist agitation that has led to four known coup plots since the restoration of democracy.

The Socialists also say they will reduce the number of military command regions in Spain from nine to six, reduce the number of high-ranking officers by as much as 20 percent, promote trusted officers and ease out others.

Other changes include reducing the basic mandatory military service to 12 months from 18, allowing women to be drafted and recognizing conscientious objectors.

Warsaw Presents Reduced Plan for Food-Price Rises

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Bowing to public opposition to food-price increases, the government on Thursday announced a scaled-down plan that would raise the cost of better-quality foods more sharply than for staples.

But the new state trade unions, which the government hopes will replace the banned Solidarity federation, voiced opposition to the plan Wednesday. The new agency PAP reported. Representatives of 60 national organizations expressed fears of the uncontrolled rise in the prices of processed food stuffs, PAP said.

The increases first announced in November, were expected to go into effect in January but were not taken place before February, according to government officials.

Thursday's announcement, in the form of a proposal by the ministers for prices and labor, said there would be no increases for cottage cheese, margarine, vegetable oil and low-quality beef. It said prices would go up for higher-grade meat products, bread, especially whole grain bread.

The revised proposal appeared aimed at easing the impact on the average worker's monthly wage of 14,000 zlotys (\$143). The original plan was forecast to raise the average cost of living by about 7 percent.

Poland Holds Lawyer In Police Beating Case

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish authorities have reportedly arrested the lawyer of a woman whose son died last spring of severe internal injuries after being held by the police.

The authorities, who had accused two policemen and two ambulance attendants of beating the young man to death, have reportedly seized the lawyer on charges of being a witness and evidence in the case.

The death in May of Grzegorz Piotrowski, 18, who was picked up by the police as he was celebrating the end of his high school examinations, became a major issue in Warsaw. Because his mother, Barbara Piotrowska, a well-known poet, had been a volunteer for a Roman Catholic relief group helping interned Solidarity activists and their families, the case took on added political importance.

The authorities identified the lawyer, as is their custom, by only his first name and last initial, "Maciej B." Friends and associates identified him as Maciej Bednarek, who had represented Mrs. Piotrowska in the case.

PAP, the Polish news agency, said the lawyer was being charged with inducing officials to steal public property, an apparent allusion to records or reports involved in the investigation of Mr. Piotrowski's death. The agency said that other charges included persuading witnesses to give false testimony, abetting a fugitive and inducing officials to disclose "state and service secrets."

■ Priest Is Said Questioned

A Warsaw priest, the Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko, who has delivered sermons critical of the Communist authorities, was questioned by the police Thursday for almost two hours, informed sources said, according to Reuters. He is being investigated on charges of keeping explosives, ammunition and tear gas at his apartment.

Kohl and Mitterrand To Hold Talks Feb. 2

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand will hold informal talks in or near Mr. Kohl's hometown of Ludwigshafen on Feb. 2, a government spokesman said Thursday.

Government sources said the meeting would underline West German support for France in France's holding of the current six-month presidency of the European Community, which began on Jan. 1.

Hussein in Hospital for Ulcer

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein, hospitalized since Monday for a stomach ulcer, said in an interview on Jordanian radio Friday that he will be able to leave the hospital soon.

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Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Indus	1274.44	1272.00	1272.00	-2.44
Trans	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Comp	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00

NYSE Diaries

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Adv	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Decl	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Unch	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
...

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Adv	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Decl	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Unch	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
...

Thursday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. 4 p.m.	97,416,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	96,608,000
Prev. Consolidated Close	114,632.78

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Adv	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Decl	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Unch	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
...

AMEX Diaries

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Adv	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Decl	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Unch	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
...

NASDAQ Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Adv	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Decl	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Unch	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
...

AMEX Most Actives

Vol	High	Low	Close	Chg
ATT	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
GE	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
AMT	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
...

Standard & Poor's Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Adv	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Decl	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Unch	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
...

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Adv	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Decl	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Unch	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
...

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg
Adv	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Decl	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Unch	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
...

400% PROFITS
and SOPHOCLES

On August 9th, 1982, when the DOWS were hovering around 790, BARRON'S magazine mused... "The market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work". At the same time BARRON'S and the "Street" were issuing dire warnings, our researchers were lonely bulls, writing, in a report, dated July 28, 1982... "THE DOW WILL HIT 1,000 BEFORE TOUCHING 750", adding as a postscript... "100,000,000 shares trading days on the N.Y.S.E. will become routine". The epilogue has been written, on August 17th 1982, the DOWS sky rocketed 38 points, on the following day, 133,000,000 shares traded. Bulls roared out of their pastures; our analysts were vindicated; BARRON'S and other pre-August bears blushed.

And now?
Will the bull be slain, or will he romp?
The American dream is contagious, a dream that reflects the "revolution of rising expectations"; a dream that will thrust the DOWS over 2,000, dwarfing most estimates and reinforcing capitalist dogma; offering vista far beyond the visions of those divining fiscal, blue heaven.

Since January 1982, 85% of the equities recommended by F.P.S. have advanced; some special situations have escalated more than 400%. The model portfolio we structured in 1982, gained over 160%; outpacing major stock indices. As a corollary to our contrarian stance, we punctured bloated, high-tech equities; advising the short sale of APPLE at \$56, and COLECO around \$60. Our current report highlights "neglected" shares that could catapult; as a piece of resistance, F.P.S. reviews two incubating corporations with the duality of assets and romance; shares that could emerge as Wall Street "winners". The market will remain buoyant, recalling the observations of Sophocles' Antigone... "Wonders are many, and none is more wonderful than man; the power that crosses the white sea... making a path under surges that threaten to engulf him. He taught himself to flee the arrows of the frost when 'tis hard lodging under the clear sky; yea, he hath resource for all". For your complimentary copy of this letter, a letter that lists possible fiscal "wonders", please write to, or telephone:

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Victor

by Mimi Manno

Victor was born in a small town in the state of New York. He was a very bright child and was always the first to be called on in class. He was a very popular child and was always the center of attention. He was a very good student and was always at the top of his class. He was a very kind and generous person and was always willing to help others. He was a very successful person and was always achieving his goals. He was a very happy person and was always smiling. He was a very good friend and was always there for his friends. He was a very good father and was always there for his children. He was a very good husband and was always there for his wife. He was a very good person and was always the best of all.

January 13, 1984

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Curbing the 'Video Nasties'

by Peter Osnos

LONDON — When people choose to show gruesome horror movies on their home videos, should the government interfere? In Britain, where there are more video machines per home than in any country in the world, politicians from all parties are staking the answer is yes.

At issue is the spread of what the British call "video nasties," cassettes of films, mostly made for the drive-in trade in the United States, which portray repulsive violence, cannibalism, bestiality, sadomasochism and torture. A bill now in Parliament would restrict distribution of the cassettes and impose heavy fines for violations, extending such restrictions for the first time into the booming new field of personal entertainment.

While it may be modified along the way, the legislation seems certain to be adopted by next spring.

In many ways, the debate is a replay of the controversy decades ago over film censorship, which ended in a rating system and permitted the showing of pornographic films to adults. The new factor is that the government is proposing controls on what people do for recreation in their homes.

Support for the measure went up sharply last month after members of Parliament were shown a 22-minute compilation of lurid excerpts from currently available cassettes. The producers of this "debased and debasing material," said Graham Bright, a Conservative member who is the legislation's sponsor, "have only one aim: to exploit the worst elements of human nature for profit."

Shown to children — and there is evidence of that happening in large numbers — the damage could be "forever," Bright asserted in an impassioned House of Commons speech.

Critics of the legislation generally take the line that Britain already has an Obscene Publications Act, which, although cumbersome, has been used successfully in over 30 cases in the last year involving the seizure of about 15,000 cassettes from dealers. They say that imposing a rating system means an extension of censorship into a new area, and merely encourages a black market in banned films.

"The problem with 'video nasties' has emerged as a disturbing outgrowth of the remarkable surge in the use of videos in Britain, where machines are in one in three homes, compared with one in 10 in the United States. The British, who can rent the equipment for as little as about £3.20 (\$4.50) a week, are Europe's most avid television viewers, averaging more than three hours a day. (The U.S. average is about four hours.)

But that time is increasingly devoted to films rather than broadcasts, for which rating figures have been dropping. According to a year-end report by Chris Dunkley, television writer for The Financial Times, 97 percent of all films seen in Britain are now viewed on videos, while attendance at theaters is dwindling fast.

There are about 25,000 video retailers around the country. An estimated 15 percent of rentals and 2 percent of purchases are for horror films. The overall growth of the industry has been so rapid that only now has serious thought gone into such side effects as the "video nasties" or another serious problem: piracy of big commercial hits.

Last spring, a master copy of the "Star Wars" epic, "Return of the Jedi," was stolen from a provincial theater, and within a few weeks cassettes were readily available around the country. The film industry and police have joined in a campaign to locate and prosecute the pirates. Police say they believe that organized crime groups are involved in what has become a lucrative new trade.

Controlling accessibility of offensive films is a different matter, because of the civil liberties question of how far authorities can go in determining a person's choice of home amusement. Katharine Whitehorn, a columnist for The Observer, put the case for the new law simply: "If we have to make a choice between submitting the video trade to control, with the risk of censorship spreading, or having the youngsters corrupted, I'll settle for protecting the children."

She was responding to a report issued in November by a parliamentary committee that claimed nearly 40 percent of 6-year-old children in a survey said they had seen at least one video horror film. Embarrassed researchers acknowledged a few days later that the information from 6,000 youngsters up to the age of 16 had not been fully analyzed, and a further study will be released in March.

But the impression was left — and specialists say it was correct — that a substantial number of children are seeing video cassettes that are on a list of 30 films that police contend are obscene under Britain's existing statutes. This law, last revised in 1959, prohibits the sale of any material "likely to deprave and corrupt."

Proponents of the new legislation say that more specific guidelines to both retailers and consumers are needed than those available under the present law. Bright's bill would give the responsibility for classifying video films to the same British board of censors that now rates films for theaters. The board would determine what could be sold or rented to minors, and violation would carry a heavy fine. The board would also be empowered to ban the worst videos altogether, as it now does with theater movies.

The difficulty in the procedure is that once a cassette is in a person's home, there is no means of controlling who watches it. A possibility mentioned by David Mellor, one of the government ministers in the Home Affairs Office, is to take the next step and stop all distribution of video films classified unsuitable for children. But that move would probably arouse even greater opposition than the present plans.

Ultimately, Mellor conceded in Parliament, "No legislation could remove from parents and other adults their primary duty to protect children from corruption. In a free society the whole burden cannot be cast on government, Parliament and the law alone."

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George Soria

'GWTW,' Live and in Paris

PARIS — The Paris theatrical season looks like the usual mixed bag. A musical about the sexual problems of the Danish philosopher Søren Kierkegaard was an early offering and this month at the prestigious and lovely Marigny theater, there will be "Gone With the Wind," adapted for the stage in 63 sequences and nine tableaux. "There are 36 actors, 17 of whom play three parts each, so it is as if we had 60 actors on stage," says Georges Soria, the play's author of some 20 produced plays. One of them, "L'Étranger dans l'île," he says, won a prize and lasted the whole Paris season.

"Autant en Emporte le Vent" (which is in no way related to the Japanese musical version of GWTW) opens on Jan. 20. Soria, whose script has already been published by Gallimard, says he feels a heavy responsibility to the original work, which was published in 1937. "Gone With the Wind" has always had a high reputation in France. Margaret Mitchell, the author, is given a whole column for her one book in the immediately titled four-volume "Dictionnaire des Auteurs de Tous les Temps et de Tous les Pays."

Soria's published script is 134 pages long.

MARY BLUME

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the novel was 1,036 pages. "Making the choice was redoubtable and heartrending," he says. "To find the dramatic structure, to have the characters age by 10 years, to recount the greatest epic in American history in 63 sequences and three hours, to enter into the depth of the characters . . . There is no need to finish the sentence. He simply bows his shoulders expressively."

The job took six months of research and 10 of writing. While Soria doesn't think much of the film version of the book, he realizes it will be an uphill struggle to make audiences forget it. "We had to take actors quite opposite to the film to try to erase the great shadows of Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. Our Scarlett O'Hara, for example, will not be a redhead."

Instead she will be a Canadian blonde, Gabrielle Laure, who looks as wholesome as a Homecoming Queen. The saturnine Rhett Butler will be played by the fair and blue-eyed Polish actor Daniel Olbrychski, who has played Hamlet a lot and has appeared in many films.

Within the epic tale of war and ruin (the Atlanta fire will take place offstage), there are the four main characters, whom Soria refers to as the neurotic quartet. He finds them both Dostoyevskian and astonishingly modern. "Scarlett prefigures today's woman — she goes from just a planter's daughter to a redoubtable businesswoman. Rhett Butler is a bandit, a charmer who at the end seeks to redeem his honor. Ashley is the perfect example of modern failure, a man who lives in the clouds and cannot face contemporary life. Melanie carries the burden of her husband, Ashley, knowing that he loves Scarlett and feels only esteem for her."

If the characters' torments are Dostoyevskian, Soria says there is only one word for the book itself: "Tolstoy." It is the American "War and Peace."

"Curiously," Soria points out, "the American intelligentsia has for a long time ignored the book. Margaret Mitchell should be taught in universities — the reason she isn't is because of her modernity."

Soria had the help of the leading Mitchell expert, Richard Harwell, and the blessing of the author's brother in undertaking his adaptation. He had to make some pretty bold decisions. General Sherman, who does not appear in the book, does appear in the play, while Rhett and Scarlett's awful daughter Bonnie has been neatly excised.

"It's nearly impossible in France to get permission for a child to appear onstage every

Continued on page 9

Victor, Borge's Caretaker

by Mimi Mann

COPENHAGEN — It was the morning after the gala night, and Victor Borge was not on stage, but occasionally, as the sun glared through the windows of the hotel suite in the center of his hometown, there was a trace of a spotlight.

The day before, he had conducted the Royal Danish Philharmonic, celebrating the orchestra's 150th anniversary and his 75th birthday. Surrounded by fresh flowers in vases of varying sizes, gifts from the famous and the not so famous, letters of best wishes and a congratulatory telegram from President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan, Borge, who is known as much for his humor as for his music, grew introspective. "I have always been serious. A clown is not a clown because of his clothing. A clown is not a clown until he does something."

"Do you know the difference between age 74 and 75? Twelve hours. That's all. We can't see ourselves until we look into the mirror. We are a combination, consisting of a million computers. The 'I' is the least of me."

"I only feel old when I look into the mirror. If mother could see me now, she would die laughing, because to her I would look old. Nature is benevolent in many instances. If you are fortunate to have good health, as I have had, you have so much. This morning I looked into the mirror, and I said, 'My God, I'm still here, and I'm still going, and I'm still doing what I want to do.'"

Borge Rosenbaum was born into an extraordinarily musical family on Jan. 3, 1909. His mother introduced him to the piano when he was 3 years old. His father, 60 when his younger son was born, played the violin for the Royal Danish Philharmonic.

When he was 8, Borge made his concert debut in Copenhagen and was hailed as a prodigy. He won scholarships and studied music in Denmark, Austria and Germany, but in his veins flowed not only music but laughter.

"When I was a child and went to family parties or to the homes of friends, I was always asked to play after dinner. I was the evening's entertainment. Sometimes my parents would say I played well, and sometimes not. All pianos are not the same, and not everyone maintains a piano the way it should be kept."

"Some of the pianos were out of tune; others were slightly out of tune. It didn't make much difference because you couldn't play the piece correctly in any case. Some pianos were even nasty to play, either tough or with missing keys. If you think what a hardship it is for professionals to play on pianos that aren't right, just imagine what suffering it is for a child with ability to try to play."

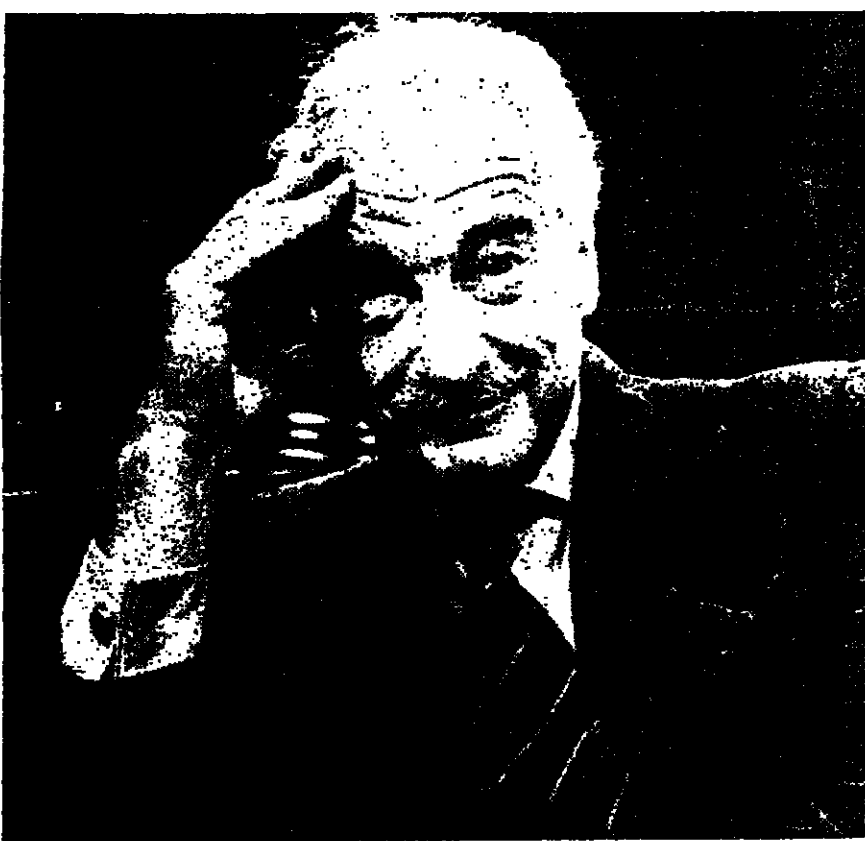
"I was born with the touch. You can study to be a musician, but it isn't the same. When I was trying to play on inferior pianos, I had to invent ways to do it. Out of it came humor. You can't be a midget because you want to. Humor for me was a loophole to help overcome the effects of drastic emotion. I have always been emotional. How long does it take to play 'The Minute Waltz'? Twelve years."

Borge was a born entertainer, and entertain he did — in cabarets, clubs wherever he could find work. From 1931 to 1939 steady work came as an organist in a cemetery chapel in Copenhagen.

"I loved music, and the organist was old and usually sick. I was paid for each funeral. I always asked the favorite songs of the deceased. I loved the work, because it made me feel good to help people, and because I'm such an emotional person I would end up playing and crying."

By the time World War II loomed on the European horizon, Borge had earned a place on the Nazi blacklist, not just for being Jewish but for his biting satire. In 1936 he had performed his legendary phonetic pronunciation number for the first time and continued to perfect his routine. His father had died in 1932, but his mother lived to see her son's star rise in Scandinavia.

When the Nazis invaded Denmark in 1940, Borge received a telegram in Sweden saying his mother was seriously ill. He sneaked into Copenhagen and promised her that when she got



Victor Borge

better he would take her to America, a thought that had popped into his mind as they talked. Mrs. Rosenbaum didn't recover, but Borge escaped on a ship from Finland, arriving in the United States with \$1,000 and not a word of English. He thought the \$1,000 might have to last a lifetime.

Borge learned the alien language in the movie houses on New York's 42d Street, where for 15 cents he would spend hours staring at replays of films. His daily food allowance of 25 cents indirectly provided him with his first English sentence: "Do you want your coffee now or later?"

He made his way to the West Coast, where his biggest desire was to visit the National Broadcasting Co. studios, but Borge couldn't bring himself to lay out the 35-cent admission fee. Soon after, however, he was offered a chance to read lines on the Bing Crosby Kraft Music Hall radio show. "At first I was reading lines and not understanding one word." By the second week the strange Danish accent had taken the country by storm, and Borge performed for 56 weeks before heading for solo fame.

His name became a household word in both Denmark and the United States, and if the Allies had invaded Europe from the Danish peninsula of Jutland instead of at Normandy, he might have become a war hero. He was asked by Washington if he would be willing to board a submarine and broadcast to the Danish nation if Denmark was chosen for the landing.

"I was told to be ready at a moment's notice and to have on hand all my essentials in a little black bag. I spent the whole war waiting for a call that never came. By the time I returned to Denmark in 1948, I was established in America and I feared a new war might break out in Europe because of the Russians. I knew I couldn't personally save Denmark, so I became an American citizen."

He does, however, feel he made his contribution to the war. "Doctors were looking for a way to decide if soldiers returning from the war deal really were without hearing or if they were suffering from shellshock. The doctors would play my record with the phonetic alphabet, and if the soldier had even a hint of a smile, the doctors knew he could hear. They said no one could listen to the record without laughing."

Borge went on to Broadway and television. Always present was the smile, the shortest distance between his brand of humor and the audience. What came in between was strictly Borge.

"If you stick your head out the window, you know whether it is rain or shine. I perform for all kinds of people, from heads of state to royalty to lifelong fans. I am told some people even laugh when they buy the ticket, just in anticipation. There is no such thing as a bad audience, but there may be a performance unprepared for a particular audience."

"Then I must put on a new outfit, carry a new umbrella. If the audience doesn't like my humor, I switch to the piano for 30 minutes. As long as I have a piano, I am OK. I have always had variety. A comedian is stuck in a limited role. A humorist can change."

"Humor is for the humorist what the pen is for the poet or the brush for the painter. Humor creates its own situation. Humor can kill; it can be a dangerous weapon."

"You have to be desperately serious to do what I do: to stand there alone for 2½ to 3 hours while the audience is laughing hysterically. That is damn serious. I am always serious. You look on things, pick up reflections of things that are funny. That's my secret."

In the past few years Borge has appeared as conductor and soloist with some of the world's most famous orchestras. He has introduced the classics to generations who grew up on comics. He seldom turns down a request for a charity appearance if the cause is near his heart. In 1955 he founded "Thanks to Scandinavia," a nonprofit scholarship fund to commemorate Scandinavian efforts to rescue potential victims of Nazi persecution during the occupation.

He and his American wife, Sanna, have been married 30 years. There are five children and five grandchildren.

"I am a caretaker of what has been decided to be me. Think of the millions of things we can do. Sometimes when I play and look down at my fingers, I know I'm not in full control. Yet we do everything we can to ruin what we have been given. I smoked like a chimney for 45 years until I saw an X-ray of my lungs. Then I stopped."

"I am doing things this year I always wanted to do and didn't have the opportunity to do because my roots were torn apart. If I were an oak, I feel as though every branch would be different, and different for life. I have had so much, yet I can look back. All my life I have had a tailwind, even when I was transplanted."

"I think now of my children and my grandchildren and wonder how their lines will continue. My father's mother was born in 1818, and when I see the numbers 1984 I think of her. I was 11 when she died, and she had touched the hand of Beethoven."

In Search of the Trireme

by Lee Stokes

ATHERNS — A reconstruction of a Greek trireme, the warship that helped the Athenians defeat the Persians at the battle of Salamis in 480 B.C., may soon skim the Aegean Sea for the first time in 2,000 years. The pine-and-oak vessel is scheduled to make its maiden voyage around Salamis with a volunteer crew of 170 oarsmen and 30 officers, in a project involving both the British Naval Maritime Museum in Greenwich and the Naval Museum of Greece in Piraeus.

The ship, which will cost at least half a million dollars, will be built at British shipyards under the supervision of three British experts. They are John Coates, a former naval architect who heads the design team; Commander Eric McKee, formerly of the Royal Navy dockyards, and Professor John Morrison, a classical scholar considered to be the foremost authority on ships of antiquity.

It is Morrison's theories that the two former Royal Navy men are putting into practice. "There has been a great deal of scholarly controversy over the trireme, much of which remains unresolved," Coates says. "We have few clues about its design. We don't even know for certain what shape it had, for it was not recorded anywhere. But there are several clues which are helping us in design and construction."

Such clues include references in classical literature that indicate that the ships of the ancient world had a deep central keel. Another detail known is that a trireme was less than 5.5 meters (18 feet) wide. Because triremes would have to approach beaches, it is likely that they would have stood high out of the water. Experts deduce that at the likely displacement and with a relatively high center of gravity, stability would demand a length on the waterline of 38 meters (about 124 feet).

Coates estimated that the trireme would have been crewed by 170 oarsmen spaced every two and a half feet, in three tiers, with approximately 30 oarsmen on either side. The triarch or captain of the ship would have had under his command a helmsman, a first mate, a first officer, the *calypso*, who controlled the timing of the oarsmen, the *oditis* who passed messages along the ship, 10 sailors to manipulate the sails and 15 infantrymen and archers, making a total of about 200 men.

There would be just enough room for some stores, sails, 30 spare oars and anchors. Triremes employed to carry troops, horses and supplies would sail without the lower two tiers of oarsmen, moving more slowly than those used as warships. "If a trireme was carrying 30 horses, it would be pretty close to full," says Coates.

Using classical references to the duration of specific voyages, scholars have been able to calculate the vessel's maximum speed. Thucydides, for example, recounts how, in 428 B.C., Athens sent a trireme the 240 nautical miles to Mytilene, ordering a massacre of the population as punishment for the island's attempt to side with Sparta against Athens. A second trireme, bearing a reprieve, covered the

distance in just over 24 hours, arriving in time to save the populace.

Another voyage of about 120 nautical miles, from what today is Istanbul to a port on the south coast of the Black Sea, was covered in "a long day," or approximately 16 hours. But overall, scholars say, crews would probably have covered long distances at 4 knots, short distances at about 9 knots.

McKee stresses the importance of the trireme in Mediterranean history, enabling naval power to become a political force. He calls it "the one vessel that changed the history of the world," and considers that this helps to explain the interest the project has generated. "We believe that this three-tiered warship insured Greek naval superiority in the Aegean and stopped a Persian advance into Europe that would have changed the whole way of life and thinking we enjoy today."

Coates has been writing a book on the trireme before he decided to put all his energy into the design and construction project. The vessel, he says, developed out of the single-tiered warships of the kind said to have been used by Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece, built of pine with keels of oak, and bound together by a compound whose composition is still unknown.

"It was Jason's warship, the Argo, that developed into the three-tiered, oared vessel common from the first millennium B.C. to about 800 B.C.," he says. "Then the *pentekontor*, which used three men on one side and two on the other to pull each oar, became the standard warship for several centuries before the rise of the trireme."

Coates traces the first reference to the trireme — three-tiered, streamlined and speedy — to Corinth in the sixth century B.C. "The trireme appears to have been a direct development from the two-tiered *pentekontor*," he says, "and it remained the most successful

warship of the ancient world until the rise of the Roman Empire." Subsequently, five-, six- and seven-tiered warships emerged.

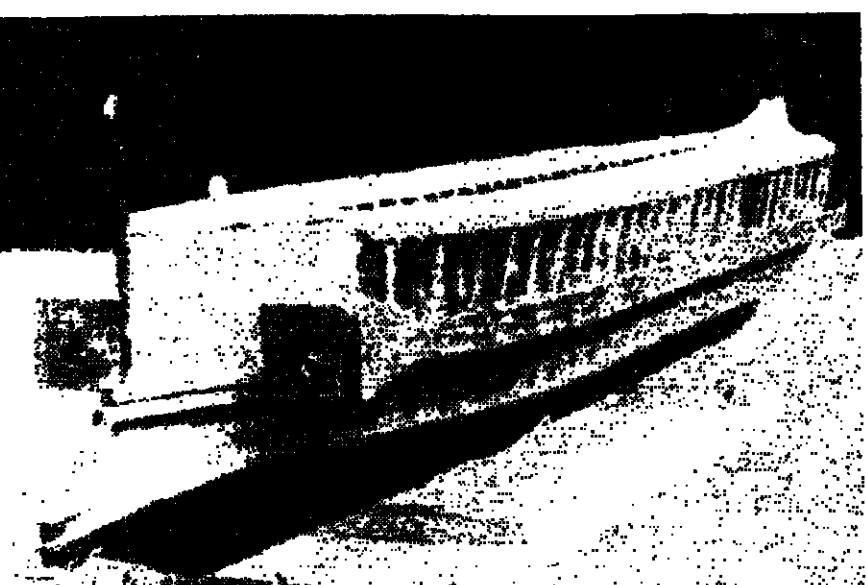
The trireme took part in at least four well-known battles. The Battle of Artemision, though not decisive, gave the Greeks the confidence to take on the Persians again, and at Salamis, the turning point in the Persian offensive in Europe, the maneuverability and speed of the trireme in the straits between the island and the mainland gave the Greek forces the edge over a much larger Persian fleet.

During the Peloponnesian wars in the fifth century B.C., the trireme again showed its worth at Patrae and Naupactus in the Athenians' engagements with the fleets of the Spartan alliance. It was also used, if not to such good effect, in the ill-fated Athenian expedition to Syracuse, in Sicily in 415-414 B.C., a considerable undertaking, given the distances involved.

The reconstruction team hopes to embark on construction at the Liverpool docks this year. Hull models and a full-scale mock-up of one or two sections of the trireme have already been tank-tested in England to establish the arrangement of men and oars. On completion of the hull, further trials will be needed to test strength, stability, safety and ease of handling.

Coates expects to attract enough interest from volunteers to man the boat. The oarsmen will be trained on a structure set up on dry land, as they sometimes were in antiquity.

The team is banking on public and private backing, as well as the revenue from film and television coverage, to cover the costs of building the boat. "We seek no remuneration ourselves from income derived from the project, and sponsors will have the first claim," says Coates, adding that he hopes the project, which will provide invaluable information for classical scholars, will fire the public imagination. ■



A model of the Greek trireme, built in England.

J.P. Coates

TRAVEL

What's Doing in Zurich

by Paul Hofmann

ZURICH — Skiing enthusiasts have long been flying to Zurich at this time of year because of the celebrated Alpine slopes and resorts nearby. However, Switzerland's biggest city is now a winter attraction in itself because of its lively cultural season.

A highlight now is "mobile opera," a result of the current renovation and expansion of the 92-year-old opera house that has forced the cosmopolitan city's musical life into an itinerant pattern. The municipal Convention Center, the adjoining Tonhalle (concert hall) and the covered stadium in the suburb of Oerlikon as well as churches and other buildings are substituting for the old complex, which is still trussed by scaffolding and surrounded by giant cranes, on Lake Zurich.

Nevertheless, the temporarily silenced opera house keeps making news. Workers digging for new foundations hit the remains of a prehistoric settlement, evidence that the spot where the Limmat River flows out of the crescent-shaped lake was inhabited by a stable community 5,000 years ago. Archaeologists swooped onto the site and held up construction work for months, and completion of the new opera house and theater has now been rescheduled for December 1984. Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" has been chosen for the reopening gala.

The program for the peripatetic 1983-84 music season includes Honegger's "Joan of Arc at the Stake," Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda," John Christopher Pepusch's arrangement of John Gay's "The Beggar's Opera" and a stadium production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov." Verdi's "Giovanna d'Arco" and Richard Strauss' "Elektra" will be performed in concert. Works by Monteverdi and Benjamin Britten will be heard in the Grossmünster (the cathedral) and the Fraumünster, the city's two medieval churches, and the Tonhalle Orchestra, which plays for the opera and is also the city's principal concert orchestra, will give several concerts. For programs, schedules and performers, consult Zurich News, a weekly bulletin that is available free at most hotels or, for 1 Swiss franc (about 50 cents), at newsstands. The prices of tickets range from 4 to 60 Swiss francs.

THE Swiss National Museum, on the north side of the railroad terminal, displays prehistoric artifacts, medieval and Renaissance art, the richly carved furniture of an old peasant civilization and many other treasures. Open from 10 A.M. to noon Tuesday through Sunday and 2 to 5 on Monday; admission free. The Kunsthau, or Fine Arts Museum, 4 Heimplatz, northwest of the opera house, is rich in paintings, sculpture and graphic art of the 19th and 20th centuries. Open 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Tuesday through Friday, 10 to 5 on Saturday and Sunday and 2 to 5 on Monday.

The Rietberg Museum, in the former Wesendonck Villa on a hill overlooking the western shore of Lake Zurich, houses a collection of art from India, China, Tibet, Africa and other parts of the world. Open 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Tuesday through Sunday and 8 to 10 P.M. on Wednesday; admission free.

Admirers of Thomas Mann may visit the studio at 15 Scheideggstrasse (near the Kunsthau) where the Nobel Prize winner, who died in 1955, wrote some of his works, and look at manuscripts and other memorabilia. Open 2 to 4 on Wednesday and Saturday; admission free.

THE city is one of the world's prime centers of the international trade in art, antiques and curios. Some 50 private galleries and auction houses present art for sale from virtually all epochs and cultures. Galleries are listed in Zurich News and in the daily press.

The shopper strolling along the broad Bahnhofstrasse from the central railroad terminal to the lake is apt to be overwhelmed by the air of opulence and financial power. The haughty palaces of the big banks flash the latest quotations from Wall Street on street-level computer screens, and store windows nonchalantly display 20,000-franc platinum wristwatches and 9,000-franc mink-lined raincoats. Nearby, some of the world's finest department stores,

such as Jeumont, at 1 Seidengasse, beckon. (Most stores are open Monday through Saturday from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.)

Walk up the hill between Bahnhofstrasse and the Limmat, and in a few minutes you will find yourself in medieval streets leading to the Lindenhof, a square that marks the spot where Roman legions were encamped. The panorama encompasses the old city quarter beyond the river, the Grossmünster, with its twin Gothic towers—it is the church where Ulrich Zwingli, the Protestant reformer, preached in the 16th century—and, on a cliff, the city's renowned institutions of higher learning, Zurich University and the Federal Polytechnic Academy.

AMONG the half-dozen deluxe hotels, the most expensive are the Dolder Grand Hotel (tel: 251.62.31), a self-contained Belle Epoque complex on a wooded hill overlooking the city and the lake, and the elegant Beau Lac (tel: 221.16.50) on the northern lake front. A double room with bath and abundant breakfast in either of the two costs 240 to 300 francs.

The most modern of the other five-star hotels is the Zurich (tel: 363.63.63), on the east bank of the Limmat, and the most central the Savoy Beau Lac (tel: 211.53.60), off Bahnhofstrasse. The other hotels in this group are the Atlantis Sheraton (tel: 463.00.00), on the western outskirts, and the Eden au Lac (tel: 47.94.04) on the eastern lake promenade. A double with bath in any of these costs between 180 and 300 francs. (Breakfast is included in all Zurich hotel rates.)

Popular among the more than 20 first-class hotels are the Schweizerhof (tel: 211.86.40), opposite the railroad terminal; Bellevue au Lac (tel: 251.70.10), on the eastern lake front; Neues Schloss (tel: 201.65.50), near the northern lake front; and Zum Storch (tel: 211.55.10), central on the historic Wipplplatz. Doubles with bath in any of these four range from 140 to 270 francs. Add 5 to 8 percent after March 31.

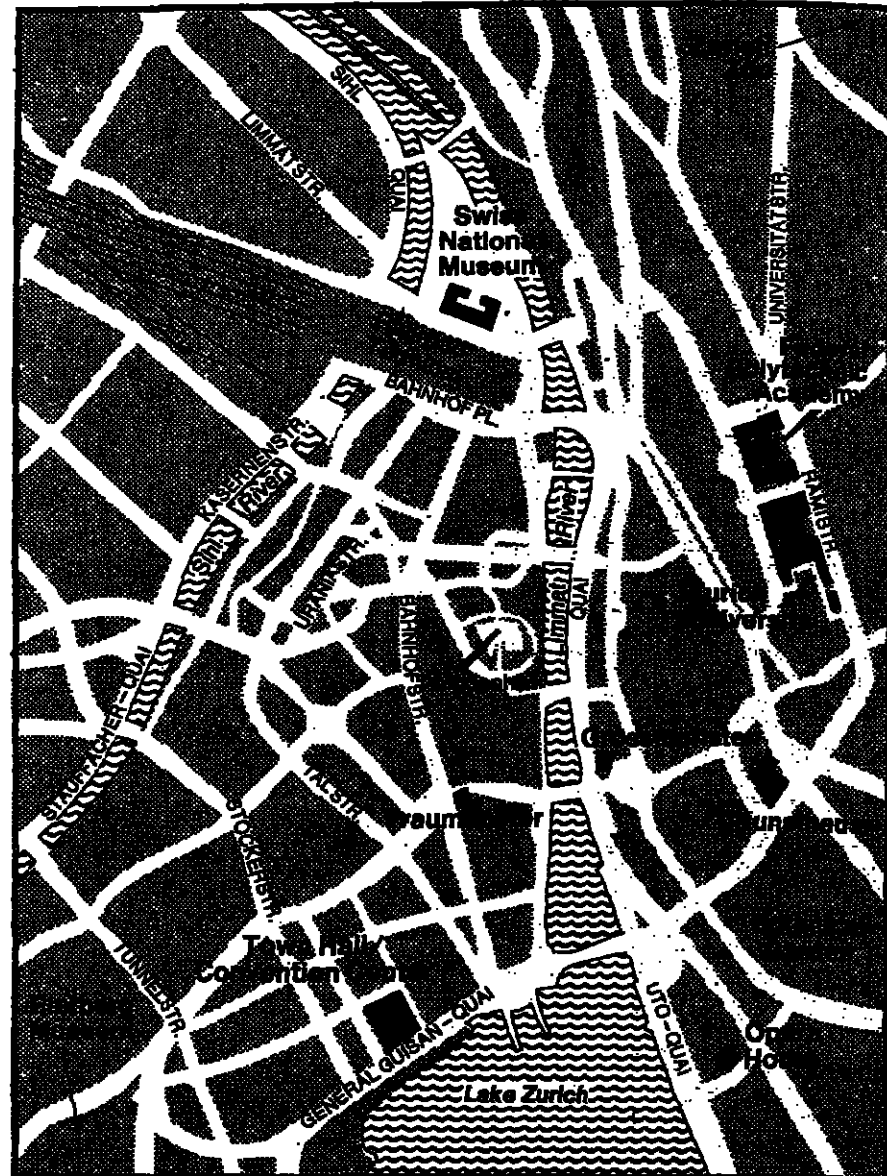
More moderately priced: Zürcherhof (tel: 47.10.40), 21 Zähringerstrasse, north of the river, with doubles with bath at 110 to 150 francs, and the Opera (tel: 251.90.90), near the opera house, with doubles with bath at 140 to 180 francs.

ONE of the novelties in the culinary scene is Chez Max, 53 Seestrasse (tel: 391.88.77) in the Zollikon suburb, which is widely considered one of Switzerland's leading restaurants. It has introduced a menu that weds Japanese and French cooking and features eight frequently changing dishes, including shellfish. The prix fixe is 140 francs without beverages. Chez Max also continues to serve traditional French cuisine in its luxurious setting, with silver chandeliers on the tables, modern art on the walls, and remarkable service. Dinner for two, with perhaps salmon and caviar for openers, trout in a piquant cream and rich desserts, along with a good bottle of French wine, may run to 300 francs.

Le Jardin (tel: 201.65.77), an attractively designed restaurant, opened recently on the ground floor of the Neues Schloss Hotel, 17 Stockenstrasse. The gleaming kitchen, visible from the street through a picture window, offers unlimited portions of boiled and roast meat off the cart for lunch at 27 francs. Boiled potatoes and broccoli or other vegetables are served with the meat. The plat du jour may be fillet of sole with morels at 22 francs, or entrecôte in red wine, 20 francs. Bottled Swiss wines cost about 30 francs.

Apart from such vaunted places, there are many taverns with traditional German-Swiss food—sausages and all—as well as Alsatian-pizza brasseries, fondue havens, spaghetti and pizza emporiums, and Spanish, Greek, kosher and vegetarian restaurants. A favorite tavern is Zum Rüden (tel: 47.95.90), 41 Limmatquai near city hall, a former artisans' guild headquarters with Gothic vaults. A recent dinner for two with a satisfying vegetable soup, chunks of skewered calf's liver with sage leaves, and assorted Swiss cheeses, with a bottle of red Dole, cost 96 francs.

ON a clear day, don't miss the ride up the Uetliberg, Zurich's house mountain. Electric trains leave every 30 minutes from the Selnau station on the Sihl River (a tributary of the Limmat), not far from the central railroad terminal, and climb the steep 2,867-foot (874-



The New York Times

meter) hill in 25 minutes. The round-trip fare is 8 francs. Refreshments are available at the summit along with vistas of the lake and the Alpine ranges all around. Winter resorts easily reachable by railroad or road from Zurich include Davos, St. Moritz and Grindelwald, and Zürs and Lech in neighboring Austria.

ZURICH's efficient Kloten airport is linked with the main railroad terminal near the city center by trains running at 10- to 20-minute intervals from before 6 A.M. to after 11 P.M. The trip takes 10 minutes; the fare is 4 francs.

Tickets for the city's blue trolley cars and buses must be bought from vending machines at the stops. Fares, according to area zones indicated by system maps on the machines, range from 1 to 2.50 francs. A day card for any number of trips may be obtained from the machines for 4 francs.

Sightseeing coaches leave the official tourist office on the south side of the railroad terminal at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily. The two-hour city tour with an English-speaking guide costs 15 francs. Zurich has enough off-season tourism to make it worthwhile for the lake navigation

company to operate cruise boats in winter. The heated motorboats leave from the pier at the south end of the Bahnhofstrasse at 2:30 P.M. every day and are back at 3:50 P.M. On Sunday there is a second cruise from 3:54 to 5:04 P.M. (The schedules are observed with Swiss precision.) The fare is 7.40 francs. Additional boat runs to points along the lake shore, and pleasure cruises, are available after March 31; consult the timetables at the pier.

Children will enjoy a ride on the 94-year-old cable railway that links the Central Square, across the river from the railroad terminal, with the University and the Polytechnic. There are departures every three minutes. An observation terrace in front of the Polytechnic commands a sweeping view of the city, the lake and the river, and the mountains to the south.

For taxi cabs on radio call, telephone 44.99.44, 461.22.22, or any number listed under "Taxi" in the Zurich telephone directory. FOR information, contact the Zurich Tourist Office, 15 Bahnhofplatz, 8023 Zurich (tel: 211.40.00).

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(List in Classified Section.)

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Jan. 19: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Gabor Orlov conductor.
Jan. 20: "An Evening of American Songs."
RECESSIONS — Jan. 14: Akiko Katsura piano (Beethoven, Brahms, Mussorgsky).
Jan. 18: Inare Rohmann piano (Haydn, Chopin, Schumann).
Jan. 20: Andreas Schiff piano (Mozart, Chopin).
Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts, Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria."
THEATRE — To Feb. 18: "Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).
Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
MUSICAL — Through April: "Cats."

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 233.66.85).
OPERA — Jan. 14, 20, 22: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni) and "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo).
BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts.
CONCERTS — Jan. 18: Beaux Arts Trio (Hummel, Chausson, Beethoven).
Jan. 20 and 22: Belgian National Orchestra, Milles Caridis conductor.
Frédéric Lodon cello (Tchaikovsky).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 12: "Harold Szeemann: L'oeuvre d'Art Total."
To Feb. 12: "Roger Nelsen."
RETTAL — Jan. 15: Italian Haggard baritone, Thomas Schuback piano.
Palais des Expositions (tel: 71.00.00).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 23: International Automobile, Motorcycle and Bicycle Show.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Charlottenborg (tel: 13.40.23).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Corner Art Group."
National Museum (tel: 13.44.11).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Danish Bank Notes."
Old-Fellow Palace (tel: 11.27.22).
CONCERTS — Jan. 15: "Collegium Musicum" Michael Schwanhans conductor (Schubert, Mozart, Strauss).
Jan. 19: Seland Symphony Orchestra, Alexandre Lazarev conductor (Prokofiev, Shostakovich).
Radio House (tel: 13.45.31).
CONCERT — Jan. 14: "Holberg and Music" Radio Light Orchestra, Peter Ernst Lassen conductor.
Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
Royal Ballet — Jan. 19: "A Folk Tale: Revival of Bournonville's Ballet."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery — To Jan. 15: "Young Blood: Today's Young Designers — Tomorrow's Way of Life."
Barbican Hall — Jan. 14: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Sir John Pritchard conductor (Schumann, Haydn).
Jan. 15: London Symphony Orchestra, Jonathan Del Mar conductor (Rossini, Williams, Rachmaninoff, Dvorak).

Jan. 17: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Yan Pascal Tortelier conductor (Mozart, Fauré).
Jan. 20: London Symphony Orchestra, Anthony Hopkins conductor (Rossini, Grieg, Ravel, Elgar, Borodin).
Barbican Theatre — Jan. 28: "Peter Pan" (Barrie).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS — "Himalayan Rain-bow: A Nepalese Textile Tradition." "Pattern of Islands: Micronesia Yesterday and Today."
To Jan. 15: "Drawings by Raphael from English Collections."
To Feb. 19: "Islamic Art and Design: 1500-1700."
Coliseum (tel: 240.52.58).
National Museum — Jan. 18, 21, 26, 28: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
Jan. 14, 19, 25, 27: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten).
Jan. 17 and 20: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
Hayward Gallery (tel: 629.94.95).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 5: "Raoul Dufy: 1877-1953."
To Feb. 5: "Hockney's Photographs."
National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Dazzle: Exhibition of Contemporary Jewellery."
Cottesloe Theatre — Jan. 14 and 16: "Master Harold" (Fugard).
Lyttel Theatre — Jan. 16-31: "Cinderella" pantomime directed by Bill Bryden.
Oliver Theatre — Jan. 14-17, 26-31: "Jazz" (Hamish).
Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Dazzle: Exhibition of Contemporary Jewellery."
EXHIBITION — To March 11: "The Genius of Venice: 1500-1600."
Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12).
CONCERT — Jan. 19: "Dazzle: Exhibition of Contemporary Jewellery."
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 13: "The Wren Orchestra of London. Charles Farncombe conductor."
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
Celebrity Concerts — Jan. 17: "Solo Piano Music of Ralph Paul Crossley piano."
Royal Ballet — Jan. 23, 25: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Tchaikovsky).
Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 278.89.16).
Ballet — Jan. 14: "Pavane" (Marius Petipa choreography).
Jan. 14: "Prodigal Son" (Prokofiev).
George Balanchine choreography.
Jan. 14: "Pineapple Polka" (Sullivan) John Cranko choreography.
Serpentine Gallery (tel: 402.60.75).
EXHIBITION — Jan. 14 to Feb. 19: "Rebecca Horn: Sculptures, Drawings, Photographs and Films Made Since 1970."
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 15: "Reg Butler (1913-1981)."
To Jan. 22: "John Piper."
To Feb. 12: "Image and Process: Studies, Stage and Final Proofs from the Graphic Works of Richard Hamilton."
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 14: Photographs by Gordon Anthony.
Sadler's Wells Theatre — To Feb. 12: "Richard Doyle (1834-1883) and His Family."
To Feb. 26: "Marcel Luskova: Pilgrims" photography.
To March 6: "Islamic Bookbinding."
Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
RECITAL — Jan. 17: Malcolm Bilson piano (Mozart, Beethoven).

Jan. 17: "Marc Le Mené."
To Feb. 27: "Hans Bellmer: Photographs."
Durand-Dessert (tel: 277.63.60).
EXHIBITION — Jan. 14 to Feb. 18: "Bertrand Lavier: Paintings and Sculptures."
Espace 115 (tel: 256.37.95).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 29: Tomek Kawiak.
Hotel Nikko (tel: 575.62.62).
EXHIBITION — Jan. 20-22: "Tchaikovsky and Traditional Japanese Art."
Institut Néerlandais (tel: 705.85.99).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 19: "The Northern Perspective: Dutch Landscape."
La Galerie Nikolienko (tel: 540.20.62).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 14: "Russian and Greek Icons."
Galerie Vallois (tel: 329.50.55).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 15: "Chana Orloff: Sculptures from 1912-1929."
Olympia (tel: 742.82.45).
CONCERT — To Jan. 22: Yves Dutoit.
Le Petit Opportun (tel: 236.01.36).
JAZZ — Jan. 18-31: Nazare Pereira and her Orchestra.
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.01).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 5: "Electricity and Electronics in 20th-Century Art."
Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 35.15.55).
Lectures in English — Jan. 19: "Regency Furniture."
Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 16: "J.M.W. Turner: 'Homage to Raphael'."
To Feb. 13: "Homage to Raphael."
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 13: "Auteur de Raphael, Dessins et Peintures Musée du Louvre."
Musée de la Mode et du Costume (tel: 720.18.23).
EXHIBITION — To April 23: "Indispensable Accessories" (handbags, fans, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, canes, scarves, hats, ties, muffs, parasols).
Musée Rodin (tel: 555.17.61).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 27: "Dante and Virgil in Hell."
Palais des Congrès (tel: 758.22.22).
CONCERT — To Feb. 8: Nana Mouskouri.
Pavillon des Arts (tel: 233.82.50).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 5: "Treasures of Medieval Serbian Art."
Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.30.30).
Ensemble Orchestral de Paris — Jan. 14: Jean-Pierre Waller conductor (Tchaikovsky).
Jan. 17: Jean-Pierre Waller conductor (Beethoven, Shostakovich, Saint-Saëns, Ravel).
Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73).
Orchestre de Paris — Jan. 18 and 19: Philippe Bender conductor (Berlioz, de Falla, Barber).
Théâtre de Paris (tel: 280.09.30).
Ballet — Jan. 19-25: Ariadna and Carlotta Ikeda, Ko Murabushi choreography.
Jan. 14-18, 26-29: "Zarathustra" Ko Murabushi choreography.

PHILHARMONIE (tel: 26.92.51).
Jan. 14: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Aldo Ceccato conductor (Bartók, Ravel, Beethoven).
Jan. 17 and 18: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Bartók, Beethoven).
COLOGNE, Museum der Stadt (tel: 21.23.01).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Alex Colville: Paintings, Drawings and Graphics."
Opera — Jan. 15 and 22: "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (Wagner).
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper Frankfurt (tel: 13400).
CONCERTS — Jan. 14: Georgian Chamber Orchestra, Liana Issakidze conductor (Mozart, Respighi, Mendelssohn).
Jan. 19: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Eliahu Inbal conductor (Rachmaninoff, Mussorgsky).
Cafe Theater (tel: 63.64.64).
MUSICAL — To Jan. 31: "You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown" (Gesner).
Opera — Jan. 14: "Manon Lescaut" (Puccini) Peter Hirsch conductor.
Jan. 18: "The Poacher" (Lortzing) Michael Hirsch conductor.
Jan. 19: "Aida" (Verdi) Peter Hirsch conductor.
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
OPERA — Jan. 15, 17, 19, 23, 26, 30: "Bagatelle," "Ba-Ts-Clan" (Offenbach).
Jan. 15: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
Ballet — Jan. 17, 19, 23, 26: "Homage to George Balanchine," Balanchine and Neumeier choreography.

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 256.47.54).
JAZZ — Jan. 21: 12th Hong Kong Arts Festival.
CONCERTS — Jan. 14: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra.
Jan. 18: Hong Kong Philharmonic Chamber Orchestra.
Jan. 19 and 20: Hong Kong Chorus.
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 16: "Contemporary Hong Kong Prints."
To Feb. 15: "Interaction in Ceramics: Oriental Porcelain and Delftware."
RECITALS — Jan. 15: Daniel Heifetz violin.
Jan. 16: Chob Wai Yiu accordion.
The Landmark (tel: 67.11.11).
Chinese Cultural Shows — Jan. 15: "Full Chinese Glove Puppets."
The Ocean Terminal (tel: 67.11.11).
Chinese Cultural Shows — Jan. 20: "Chinese Acrobatics and Magic Shows."

ISRAEL
JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel: 69.82.27).
EXHIBITION — Through Jan. "David Bomberg in Palestine: The Traditional Years."

GERMANY
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).
OPERA — Jan. 18: "Aida" (Verdi).
Jan. 18: "Lohengrin" (Wagner).
Ballet — Jan. 14, 18, 19, 21: "Mahler and Strauss" Joseph Ruschak conductor.
OPERA — Jan. 18 and 20: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss) Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor.

ITALY
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
Ballet — Jan. 14, 18, 19, 21: "Mahler and Strauss" Joseph Ruschak conductor.
OPERA — Jan. 18 and 20: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss) Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor.

ROME, Teatro Olimpico (tel: 39.33.04).
RECITAL — Jan. 18: Ugo Ughi violin and Eugenio Bagnoli piano (Beethoven).
TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel: 63.19.48).
OPERA — Jan. 15: "Andrea Chénier" (Giordani) José Collado conductor.
FURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).
OPERA — Jan. 17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 29: "La Bohème" (Puccini) Massimo de Bernart conductor.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Budokan (tel: 402.72.81).
ROCK — Jan. 19, 24, 25: Duran Duran.
Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27).
EXHIBITION — To March 25: "Japanese Kites."
Korakuen Stadium (tel: 811.21.11).
CIRCUS — To Feb. 19: Bolshoi Circus.
Laforet Museum (tel: 475.04.11).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 16: "Paintings by Picasso."
Jan. 19: Seinenkan Hall (tel: 401.22.52).
Ballet — Jan. 18, 19, 22: "Star Dancers Ballet."
Suntory Museum of Art (tel: 470.10.73).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 18: "Otogi-zoshi," picture scrolls of old folk tales from 1922 to 1867.
Okura Shukokan Museum (tel: 563.07.81).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "Japanese Swords with Calligraphy of 19th-20th Centuries."
Tobacco and Salt Museum (tel: 476.20.61).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 16: "Masterworks of Ukiyoe Woodblock Prints."
Yubin Chokin Hall (tel: 573.51.90).
JAZZ — Jan. 21: Terumasa Hino and His Band.

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Opéra de Monte-Carlo (tel: 50.76.54).
OPERA — Jan. 15: "La Tosca" (Puccini) Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, Lawrence Foster conductor.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.88.11).
CONCERTS — Jan. 14: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor.
Jan. 15: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Emmanuel Krivine conductor (Tchaikovsky, Debussy, Rimsky-Korsakov).
Jan. 20: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Emmanuel Krivine conductor (Mozart, Brahms, Dvorak).
Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 26: "Ishida Treasures," including bronzes, silver and gold objects, and 7th- to 8th-century manuscripts.
To March 6: "Rugel in Print."

ROTTERDAM, De Doelen (tel: 14.29.11).

Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra — Jan. 19 and 20: Simon Rattle conductor (Beethoven, Shostakovich).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 46.14.33).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 12: "Homage to Lohengrin."
To Feb. 19: "Japanese Art in the Guggenheim Museum Collection."
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 555.77.40).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 5: "Dance Valley: Early Works from Jca. Peru."
WASHINGTON, D.C., National Gallery East (tel: 371.77.00).
EXHIBITION — To March 18: "Modigliani."
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 357.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 22: "Masterpieces From Versailles: Three Centuries of French Portraiture."

WASHINGTON, D.C., National Gallery East (tel: 371.77.00).

EXHIBITION — To March 18: "Modigliani."

WASHINGTON, D.C., National Gallery East (tel: 371.77.00).

EXHIBITION — To March 18: "Modigliani."

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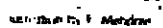
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The Cost of Splendid Isolation: Majorca's Hotel Formentor

A Passion for



The basic problem of water was solved only recently. Despite countless drillings, neither geologists nor divers found anything but a brackish underground pool. Finally, since the hotel had expanded from 35 to 130 rooms, something drastic had to be done. Three artesian wells were bought in the valley of Pollensa, 15 miles away, and water is now pumped up hill and down dale into two giant reservoirs built in the mountains behind the hotel.

"In all my 60 years' association with the hotel," says Rotger. "I've never made a peseta of profit. But I have no regrets. I'm proud to have been part of such a unique adventure." ■

¹⁷ 1934 *The New York Times*



1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. The first group of variables includes the following:

Pleads Charges

Charges for activities leading to the failure of the company, Mr. Price said. He was charged with misappropriation of funds for as many as \$200,000 on the two counts. The charges were filed in the federal court in New York. Mr. Price said he was innocent of the charges. He was charged with misappropriation of funds for as many as \$200,000 on the two counts. The charges were filed in the federal court in New York. Mr. Price said he was innocent of the charges.

DM Eurobond

DM Eurobond. The bond was issued by Deutsche Bank AG. It is a 10-year bond with a face value of 10 million Deutsche Marks. The bond was sold at a discount of 98.5%.

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Lists various stocks and their market performance.

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TECHNOLOGY

By ANDREW POLLACK

Firms Developing Vending Machines To Be Used for the Sale of Software

LAS VEGAS — Imagine that bookstores did not contain books, but instead merely had a computer storing the contents of all their titles. When a customer came in to buy a book, it would be printed out instantly. This has not yet happened in bookstores, but a similar concept might soon be used to sell software for video games and home computers. At least five companies at the Consumer Electronics Show here have developed computerized software-vending machines that are being tested by retailers.

Reusing Cartridges

In addition to alleviating inventory problems, another advantage is that some electronic distribution systems allow cartridges to be re-used. If the customer tires of one game, for instance, he can return the cartridge to the store and load it with a new game. Proponents also say electronic distribution will allow software to be sold for a lower price. Romex said it could sell programs through its system for \$8 to \$15, compared with as much as \$40 for a top-selling program sold in conventional cartridge form. The Romex customer would also have to buy a blank cartridge for \$15 to \$25, but the cartridge could be re-used.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with 4 columns: Currency, Rate, Change, Volume. Lists various currencies and their market performance.

INTEREST RATES

Table with 4 columns: Instrument, Rate, Change, Volume. Lists various interest rates and their market performance.

GOLD PRICES

Table with 4 columns: Location, Price, Change, Volume. Lists various gold prices and their market performance.

Chrysler Sues GM, Toyota

It Seeks to Block California Venture

WASHINGTON — Chrysler Corp. Thursday filed a federal court suit to block a plan by General Motors Corp. and Toyota Motor Co. to jointly build a new line of subcompact cars.

In the suit, filed in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Chrysler charged that the landmark venture would violate federal antitrust statutes. General Motors and Toyota plan to build a GM-designed car with a Toyota-designed engine at a GM plant in Fremont, California.

Chrysler asked the court to enjoin GM, the world's largest auto maker, and Toyota, the world's third largest, from completing the agreement, which was given tentative approval last month by a divided Federal Trade Commission.

The FTC's chairman, James Miller, in defending the agency's decision, said the venture would increase the number of small cars in the United States and allow GM to learn "the more efficient Japanese manufacturing and management methods."

NYSE Gains Slightly As Trading Stays Heavy

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange gained slightly Thursday as heavy trading. Investors shopped for bargains and sold heavily stocks of companies reporting disappointing earnings. Merger rumors triggered some activity.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which slipped 1.16 Wednesday, gained 1.99 to 1,279.31. It had climbed to 1,284 at midsession, putting it close to its Nov. 29 record high of 1,287.20.

Advances topped declines 869-727 among the 2,014 issues traded. Big Board volume totaled 99.4 million shares, up slightly from 98.6 million traded Wednesday.

Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities, Charlotte, North Carolina, was disappointed "the market has been unable to close above the Dow's all-time high. The volume has remained heavy and still we have been unable to move through that barrier."

American Telephone & Telegraph when-issued stock was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 18 1/4. AT&T's "old" stock was fourth, up 1/4 to 6 1/4.

Comdisco was the second most active issue, off 5/4 to 15 1/4. The company said its first-quarter earnings would be lower than those of a year earlier.

Coca-Cola was third, off 2 1/4 to 51 1/4. PepsiCo lost 1/4 to 36 1/4.

Texasco was fifth, unchanged at 38. Getty lost 1/4 to 11 1/4 and Pennzoil 1/4 to 35 1/4. Pennzoil is fighting a proposed merger between Getty and Texasco. The Federal Trade Commission is studying the merger proposal. (See Page 13.)

Gulf Oil, which fell 1/4 Wednesday after agreeing to sell its Italian operations to Kavali, rebounded 1/4 to 48 1/4 in active trading.

Baxter-Tylenol, which lost 1/4 Wednesday, slipped another 1/4 to 22 1/4 following a block of 500,000 shares at 22 1/4. G.D. Searle lost 3/4 to 43 and Syntex 2 1/4 to 36.

The company said it was considering a leveraged buyout but would give no further details. Dayton Hudson rose 1/4 to 31 1/4 in heavy trading. Analysts said institutions apparently were buying the stock, which has taken a beating recently.

Trendsetting IBM lost 1/4 to 121 1/4. Centronics Data Computer Corp. jumped 1 1/4 to 15 1/4.

C Three Inc. slidded 5/4 to 7 1/4. The Army has advised the company is being considered for department under Defense Department acquisition rules for alleged improper conduct involving a contract at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

CSX Reviews Conrail Ahead of Possible Offer

NEW YORK — CSX Corp. says its board has authorized management to begin a review of Conrail to determine if the company should acquire the carrier.



On panel: From left, Lane Kirkland, Felix G. Rohatyn and Irving S. Shapiro.

U.S. Industrial-Policy Plan Backed

Mostly Democratic Unit Seeks Bank to Push Growth

By Peter T. Kilborn

WASHINGTON — A predominantly Democratic group of business and labor leaders has prepared a report proposing ambitious new government institutions to promote industrial growth and competition.

They urge the formation of a top-level board of business, labor and government officials that would seek a consensus to guide the country's industrial development. They would also create a governmental bank, starting with \$5 billion in capital, that would make loans to companies and industries to put the board's objectives to work.

The study is the latest in a series of so-called industrial-policy proposals aimed at reversing a decade-long erosion of the United States' productivity growth and competitiveness in world markets. The concept began in 1980 with the Carter administration's industrial "revitalization" program.

"We're taking pieces of these sorts of things that are floating about and trying to institutionalize it," said Felix G. Rohatyn, the investment banker and co-chairman of the group. "Sooner or later in this country, something like this is going to come about."

Mr. Rohatyn has been a leading advocate of an active industrial policy that would be attuned to the needs of such older regions as the Northeast and which would revitalize around a new banking agency.

The proposals are the result of a year's deliberations by a study group organized by the Center for National Policy, a private research organization composed largely of senior members of former Democratic administrations and businessmen.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Latin Aides Will Study Plan to Bargain on Debt Collectively

QUITO, Ecuador — Latin American officials meeting here will study a draft proposal to form a collective bargaining front with Western banks if lending terms are not softened in the future, conference sources said Thursday.

The issue was being considered as representatives of 34 countries opened a two-day meeting to discuss a proposal under which the region would collectively renegotiate its \$310-billion debt to the industrial West.

The meeting is being attended by the presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and the prime minister of Jamaica.

An official from one international institution attending the conference said Chile, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic have urged the conference to adopt region-wide guidelines ruling out an increase in debt-service payments to the West unless export earnings rise, but the proposal was rejected as being too rigid by Brazil and Mexico.

The two nations, which shoulder over half the region's debt, also watered down an Ecuadorian proposal recommending that the region defer all principal payments until 1988 and renegotiate loans over a 20-year period. They instead persuaded other countries to eliminate any target dates.

Delegates said the divisions in the conference stemmed from a feeling by smaller countries that they would need to band together to win concessions from international banks, while bigger countries believed they may have enough clout to draw softer lending terms by simply meeting loan conditions set by the international financial community.

The example of Mexico's success last month in winning a cut by nearly half in interest-rate margins on a new \$3.8-billion loan was seen by delegates as the main factor moderating that country's stand.

Despite the moderation expressed by leading debtors, foreign bankers here said they were waiting anxiously for the conference's final document to be issued Friday.

They speculated that any mention in the document of concerted action by Latin American debtors could backfire by deepening the prospect that smaller banks throughout the West would resist joining new syndicated credits and rescheduling efforts this year.

"Sophisticated bankers in New York and London will understand that a document devoid of specific immediate measures will mean that business will continue as usual," one banker said.

"But regional banks... might become more fearful over the fate of their investments in Latin America," the banker added.

Capital Outlays In U.S. Seen Up 9.4% in '84

WASHINGTON — U.S. businesses, shaking off an unprecedented three-year slump in investment, plan to spend 9.4 percent more in 1984 on new equipment and factories than they did last year, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

The Commerce Department's annual survey of business-spending plans shows that the auto industry and electrical-machinery makers are ready to bounce back with the biggest gains in heavy-duty capital investment.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige welcomed the overall gain, saying such spending not only provides jobs and income in the short run, "but ensures the development of productive capacity needed to sustain real economic growth in the years to come."

He said he was particularly pleased by a 13.3-percent increase planned by manufacturers.

"Two recessions and the run-up of the dollar have exacted heavy tolls in many sectors, and substantial modernization programs to improve productivity are needed to restore U.S. technological leadership," Mr. Baldrige said.

Adjusted for inflation, the estimated 9.4-percent increase in 1984 spending would amount to \$158.6 billion, topping 1979's \$158.2 billion but not 1980's \$159.08 billion.

Capital spending fell 3.5 percent in 1983, 5.5 percent in 1982 and 0.1 percent in 1981, the first three-year setback for business modernization on record.

Declines in such spending have been blamed for the loss of the United States' competitive edge in many crucial industries, from autos to steel.

Nonmanufacturing industries are expected to have a 7.4-percent increase, the department survey found.

(UPI, AP)



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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Hongkong Land Sells Part of Stake in Jardine for About \$114 Million

LONDON (Reuters) — Hongkong Land Co. has sold 72 million shares of Jardine, Matheson & Co. at about 12.30 Hong Kong dollars (\$1.58) a share with British and U.S. institutions, stock market sources said Thursday. At that price, the value of the stock would be about \$85 million.

The shares were largely bought by British institutions and the price compares with the market price of 13.60 dollars a share at the time of the sale.

Until the sale, Hongkong Land had a 43-percent interest in Jardine, which in turn holds 35 percent of Hongkong Land. Market sources said Thursday's sale reduces Hongkong Land's stake in Jardine to about 25 percent.

China to Assemble McDonnell Plane

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. has said that it has tentatively agreed on a co-production arrangement calling for China to buy and assemble 25 MD-80 jetliners normally produced in Long Beach, California.

MD-80s normally sell for \$25 million each, meaning that the total value of the transaction could be as much as \$625 million.

The agreement, which would result in the first U.S. commercial jetliner to undergo final assembly in a foreign country, is seen as a way for the Chinese to gain valuable technology to modernize their aviation industry. The Chinese, who already produce fighter aircraft as well as landing gear doors for the MD-80, wanted a co-production arrangement as a condition for ordering the jets, a McDonnell Douglas spokesman said Wednesday.

BA Discusses Buying 15 Airbus Jets

LONDON (Reuters) — State-owned British Airways is discussing with Airbus Industrie possible orders for 15 to 18 Airbus A-320 jetliners, industry sources said Thursday.

A British Airways spokesman declined detailed comment on the talks, but said that Lord King, the chairman of BA, and Airbus's chief executive officer, Bernard Lathiere, were meeting in London Thursday.

The A-320 project is at a crucial stage, with the airline industry uncertain whether there will be a market for the planned 150-seat aircraft in the late 1980s.

Chiu Buys Rest of Hong Kong's ATV

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The Chiu family and three associates have bought the 50-percent interest share in Asia Television Co. (ATV) owned by an Australian group, David Chiu said Thursday.

The other 50 percent is owned by Far East Consortium Ltd., which is controlled by the Chiu family and of which David Chiu is a director. Mr. Chiu declined to give details, but sources said it was less than 100 million dollars (\$12.8 million).

The Australian group consists of Henry Jones (Ind) Ltd., David Syme & Co. and Conzinc Asia Holdings, an ATV official said. Mr. Chiu said the sale is subject to Hong Kong government approval. Earlier, Deacon Chiu, the chairman of Far East, said he had offered to sell all shares of ATV controlled by the family to the Australian group, but it declined.

Murdoch Loses Suit Over Warner

NEW YORK (AP) — Warner Communications Inc. won a battle Thursday in its war to block the Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch from taking control of Warner.

Chancellor Grover C. Brown of Delaware's Chancery Court denied Mr. Murdoch's request for a temporary restraining order that would have stopped a proposed stock swap between Warner and Chris-Craft Industries Inc.

The stock swap is widely viewed as a move by Warner to curb a takeover by Mr. Murdoch, who currently owns 7 percent of Warner's 63.4 million common shares outstanding. Thursday's court decision hangs a bid for control by Mr. Murdoch because completion of the Warner-Chris-Craft deal would make Chris-Craft the largest shareholder in Warner.

SEC Investigating Power System

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating the possibility of wrongdoing in sales and trading of securities of the Washington Public Power Supply System, the commission said Thursday.

The \$2.25-billion deal last year was the biggest municipal-bond default in the nation's history. The SEC said the system may have spread false or misleading information about its financial condition, its ability to complete construction of nuclear plants in Washington State, the need for electricity in the Northwest, the risks involved in buying the system's securities and other matters.

BT's Adviser to Shares Sale Is Named

LONDON (REUTERS) — Cazenove & Co. has been named adviser to British Telecom for the planned sale of shares in the public telephone monopoly.

The sale of 51 percent of BT is scheduled for next autumn and is expected to raise about \$4 billion (\$5.6 billion) for the British government. The government earlier this week named House of Commons Ltd. as its lead stockbroker for the sale.

Cazenove is renowned for its "placing power," or capacity to sell large quantities of shares, a vital consideration given the unprecedented size of the planned BT share sale.

Group Backs Industrial-Policy Plan for U.S.

(Continued from Page 11)

Identified with Democratic economic policies. The center will present the final report here Monday.

Besides Mr. Rohatyn, the co-chairman of the 24-member group are Irving S. Shapiro, former chairman of Du Pont Co., now a lawyer, and Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A draft of the report, obtained from a member of the study group, contends that the United States is losing ground in world markets partly because of historically bitter conflicts between labor and management. These conflicts inhibit a national effort to formulate a coordinated industrial-development policy similar to those of Japan and West Germany.

"If an industry asks for help and it backs the request with a program that can help turn the industry into a world-class competitor, government should have the capacity to act," the report says. "But, except in very unusual circumstances, government cannot and should not act alone. Under the industrial-policy approach we propose, the role of government should be first and foremost to support, encourage and facilitate the efforts that are formulated by industry itself. It is not government's role to plan for an unwilling industry."

The authors of the report said that more important than the specific proposals is the effort, which colors the tone of the entire document, to build upon the incipient trend in industry toward cooperation between management and labor in resolving common economic problems.

Smart E. Eisenstat, domestic-policy adviser under President Jimmy Carter and a member of the group, said he and several others had objections to the bank proposal but would sign the report, said G. William Miller, a former Treasury secretary and chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in the Carter administration.

The proposed bank, called the Industrial Finance Administration, would make loans to industry, but half or more of the funds would have to be provided by the private sector.

Several participants in the study opposed the bank proposal and would not sign the report, said G. William Miller, a former Treasury secretary and chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in the Carter administration.

New Desktop Computer Introduced by Sinclair

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sinclair Research Ltd., a survivor of the home-computer price war, is moving toward the more sophisticated end of the market.

Sir Clive Sinclair, Sinclair's chairman, introduced Thursday a new desktop computer, the QL, which attempts to bridge the home and business markets. The machine, whose name stands for "quantum leap," will sell in Britain for £399 (\$559), including value-added tax. In the United States, Sinclair plans to charge \$499, before sales tax.

The QL has 128k, or about 130,000 characters, of memory capacity, double the level of most models in its price range.

Analysts agreed that the QL appears extremely competitive in terms of its price. It is likely to compete with International Business Machines Corp.'s new PCjr, which is to sell for about \$700 in its simplest version.

"It looks like another winner if he can produce it soon enough," Simon Pearce, an analyst at International Data Corp. in London, said of Sir Clive's new machine. Mr. Pearce said Sinclair seemed

to have a technological lead of eight to 12 months on its nearest competitors but questioned whether the company could "gear up" production in time to take advantage of the lead.

Other analysts questioned the company's ability to penetrate the U.S. market, where Sinclair's two less sophisticated models are sold under license by Timex. U.S. sales of Sinclair's cheaper models soared in 1982 but collapsed last year under the pressure of tougher competition.

European sales were more encouraging in 1983, but the company still relies heavily on its home market. Sinclair said it is producing about 100,000 home computers a month and exporting 25 to 30 percent.

Reflecting dissatisfaction with Timex's performance as a distributor, Sinclair plans to handle U.S. distribution of the QL by itself. Another problem will be to attract software houses to write programs for the new machine. Sinclair trumpeted its own package of programs for word processing, graphics, planning and information handling. But analysts said a key question is how independent software suppliers will react.

purchase of Marathon Oil Co. by Mobil Corp., agency officials said Wednesday.

Stephen Axinn, a lawyer representing Texaco, said the company would cooperate fully with whatever federal agency handles the case. But he added, "Texaco and Getty are confident that there is no significant antitrust obstacle."

However, several antitrust experts said the takeover could pose a number of legal problems, mainly because of the two companies' overlap in the retail gasoline market.

In addition, Pennzoil Corp., whose merger proposal Getty spurned in favor of the Texaco offer, has threatened a private antitrust lawsuit to block the merger. Also, Senator Howard M. Metzen-

baum, Democrat of Ohio, who was a key player in the congressional fight against Mobil's unsuccessful bid for Marathon, is considering asking for a Senate investigation into the acquisition.

While the gasoline-marketing problems are not considered serious enough to block the acquisition outright, they might prompt the FTC to require Texaco to divest itself of some of its gasoline stations, some experts said Wednesday.

The acquisition of Getty would greatly increase Texaco's share of the gasoline market in several states on the East Coast, while turning Texaco into the country's second-largest gasoline marketer with 7.09 percent of the nationwide market.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission will investigate the planned takeover of Getty Oil Corp. by Texaco Inc. for possible violations of antitrust laws, agency officials have confirmed.

The decision that the FTC, rather than the Justice Department's antitrust division, will review the takeover — a \$9.9-billion takeover considered the largest corporate acquisition in history — was reached after several days of negotiations between the top officials in both agencies.

The FTC finally won because of its experience with oil industry matters, such as its investigation two years ago into the proposed

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Sir Clive Sinclair

Marcos Names New Central Bank Chief

The Associated Press

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos Thursday appointed a prominent Manila banker, José B. Fernandez, as the new governor of the Philippine central bank but said he will not be sworn into office until he has divested himself of holdings in a bank and other companies.

An announcement from the presidential palace quoted Mr. Marcos as telling cabinet officials and business leaders that because of his stature and integrity, Mr. Fernandez was the "almost unanimous choice" to replace Jaime Laya.

Mr. Marcos removed Mr. Laya from the central bank and named him education minister Wednesday, less than a month after a Manila newspaper reported that Mr. Marcos had rejected Mr. Laya's resignation over a \$600-million overstatement of the Philippines' foreign-exchange reserves. The paper quoted Mr. Marcos as saying he refused to be dictated to by the country's foreign creditors.

The overstatement, along with other discrepancies in central bank statistics, have reportedly snagged negotiations for a rescheduling of some of the Philippines' foreign debt of \$25 billion.

The Philippines is currently in the midst of a severe financial crisis and needs an estimated \$3.3 billion in new loans to finance imports of raw materials needed to keep industry going.

Banking sources in New York said it was not clear how much of the Philippines' debt needs to be rescheduled but estimated the amount at close to \$10 billion. A central bank paper last week said the figure was \$15 billion, but bank officials later said that was erroneous.

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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS 12 January 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds. They are based on the net asset value of the Funds as of the close of business on the preceding day. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for (1) — monthly; (2) — quarterly; (3) — semi-annually; (4) — annually; (5) — irregularly.

AL-AMAL MANAGEMENT CO. SA. (1) — monthly; (2) — quarterly; (3) — semi-annually; (4) — annually; (5) — irregularly.

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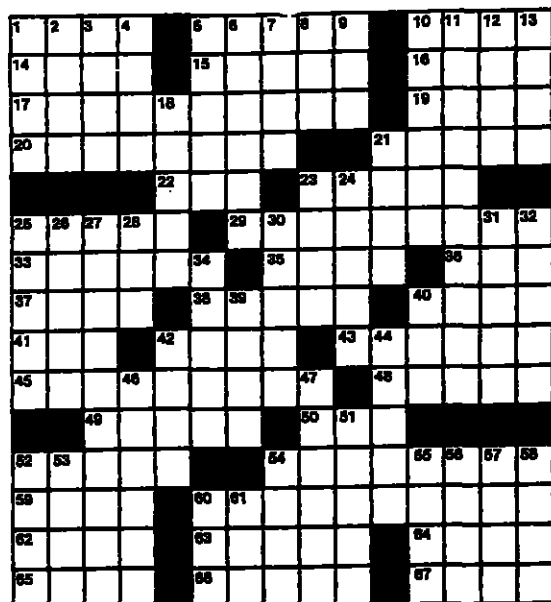
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ACROSS

1 off (Intercept)
5 Shop talk
10 Darn relative
14 First name in scat
15 Light velvet
16 Last of the Caesars
17 Type of bee
18 Part of a travel package
20 Certain bridges
21 Bull Moose, e.g.
22 Cartographic abbr.
23 Ruddy duck
25 Ice-cream flavor word
26 Edmonson or Houston team
33 Novelist Oliver: 1873-1961
35 "... a bug in"
36 Estuary: Sp.
37 Fully prepared
38 Rodgers-Hart song: 1933
40 Hook with a handle
41 Bribe
42 Part of a marathon
43 Inhibit
45 Parts of a comic's repertory
48 Do a tailor's job

DOWN

49 Site of Stanley Falls
50 Distinctive theory
52 A cut of meat
54 Dietetic activity
59 "Turandot" character
60 Crashed a source
62 Melville work
63 Roman official
64 Prima donna
65 High schooler
66 Introvert
67 Census fig.
1 Contained
2 Robert
3 He has Alda talent
4 Foolish
5 Sudden burst
6 Like up-to-the-minute news
7 Minute colonists
8 Compass dir.
9 Berlin lang.
10 Involve by necessity
11 One-time movie "tough guy"
12 In (trapped by routine)
13 Flat-bottomed vessel
18 Plant used for flavoring
21 Nice Nelly
23 Dry
24 Rains
25 Pitchforks
26 Trunk
28 Lincoln's magnificent obsession
29 Harrison's nickname
30 Cling part
31 "Daisy" actress
31 Winchester product
32 One of a Sunday evening foursome
34 Arm support
39 Toast topping
40 — Bias, Lesage hero
42 Status symbol
44 Like circus lions
46 Well stocked
47 How some leave Reno
51 Dexter, e.g.
52 Predicament
53 Batter's mecca
54 Moran of "Happy Days"
55 Discographers
56 Monogram ltr.
57 PBS program
58 Tiny pest
60 Barbara Geddes
61 Fuss

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble the four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OPYP
WABLY
RUBENK
ENCLAG

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: COLON ENVOY UNPACK TERROR
Answer: A real hot letter! Let's know about golings on underground — A VOLAND

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	16	10	C	16	10	C	
Austria	16	10	C	16	10	C	
Belgium	16	10	C	16	10	C	
Berlin	16	10	C	16	10	C	
Bombay	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Buenos Aires	16	10	C	16	10	C	
Calcutta	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Cairo	16	10	C	16	10	C	
Cardiff	16	10	C	16	10	C	
Chennai	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Columbo	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Dacca	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Dhaka	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Dubai	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Guwahati	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Hankow	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Hong Kong	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Kobe	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Kuala Lumpur	24	18	F	24	18	F	
London	16	10	C	16	10	C	
Madras	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Manila	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Medan	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Mumbai	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Nagasaki	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Osaka	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Perth	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Port of Spain	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Rangoon	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Seoul	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Singapore	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Taipei	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Tokyo	24	18	F	24	18	F	
Yokohama	24	18	F	24	18	F	

PEANUTS



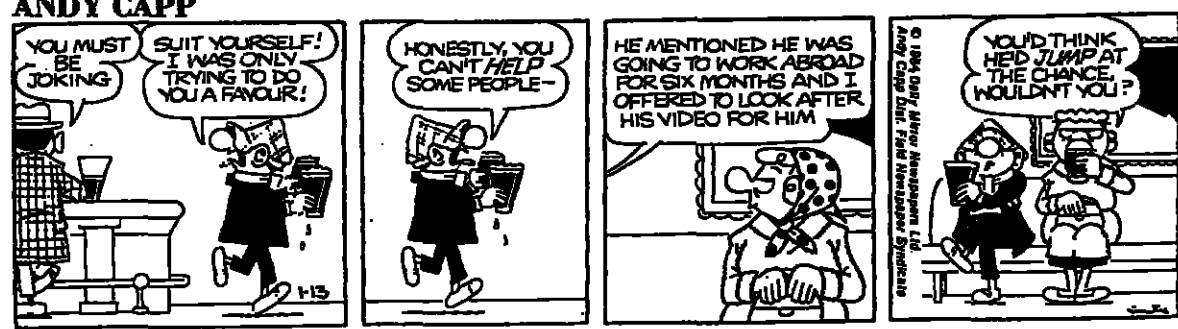
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



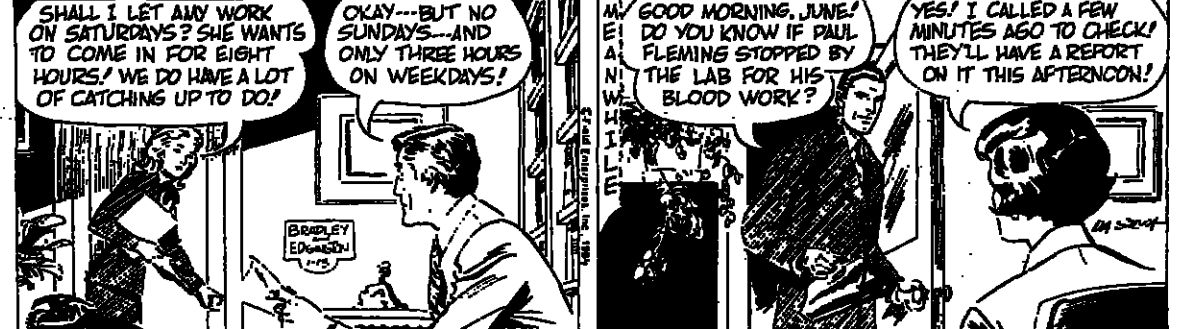
ANDY CAPP



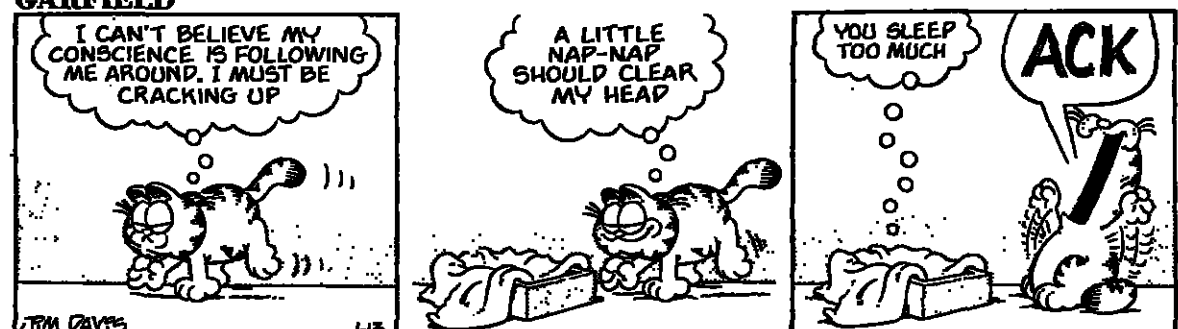
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto				Montreal			
	High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close
1000 Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bell	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bell	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of S	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of S	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of T	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of T	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of U	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of U	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of V	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of V	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of W	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of W	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of X	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of X	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of Y	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of Y	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of Z	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of Z	100.00	99.00	99.00

Amsterdam

Class Prev.				Class Prev.			
	High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close
1000 Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bell	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bell	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of S	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of S	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of T	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of T	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of U	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of U	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of V	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of V	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of W	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of W	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of X	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of X	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of Y	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of Y	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of Z	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of Z	100.00	99.00	99.00

Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies				Closing Prices in local currencies			
	High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close
1000 Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bell	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bell	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of S	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of S	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of T	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of T	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of U	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of U	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of V	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of V	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of W	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of W	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of X	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of X	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of Y	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of Y	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of Z	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of Z	100.00	99.00	99.00

BOOKS

THE TRUE ADVENTURES OF JOHN STEINBECK, WRITER

By Jackson J. Benson. 1,116 pp. \$35.
Viking, 40 West 23d St., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by William Howarth

READERS with the patience to wade through this long biography will find a clear image of John Steinbeck, the man and the writer. The book's alternating tones — angry, blunt, wistful, windy, comic, frank, dogged, clumsy — match its hero closely, and this congruence testifies to the biographer's total absorption in his task.

Steinbeck was a popular writer who took himself seriously, but most critics have pegged him as an inveterate middlebrow — somewhere above O'Hara and Caldwell but well below Faulkner and Hemingway. Steinbeck admired all of those authors, and he was in many senses more of a man of letters than they. Widely read, a passionate scholar and observer, he tried almost every possible written medium: novel, reportage, drama, film, even musical comedy.

His greatest book, "The Grapes of Wrath," was a tumultuous success that virtually ruined his career. After a long apprenticeship, he was well into his journeyman labors — "Tortilla Flat," "The Red Pony," "Of Mice and Men," "In Dubious Battle" — when the storm of celebrity struck. His list of friends swelled to include actors and politicians; his subsequent books sold well but seldom earned high critical praise.

As Jackson Benson notes, Steinbeck's literary fortunes strongly paralleled the fate of New Deal liberalism after the Depression. Almost Jeffersonian in his devotion to individual rights, Steinbeck was a staunch anti-communist during the Cold War years — aligned with Adlai Stevenson rather than Joe McCarthy. A supporter of Kennedy and Johnson policies, Steinbeck flew in Marine Corps helicopters over Vietnam and wrote denunciations of U.S. peace marchers. The champion of oppressed Okies had somehow become a superhawk; but that change rang throughout 1960s Washington, from Capitol Hill to Foggy Bottom.

Benson insists that much of the critical disdain for Steinbeck arises from regional political bias and intellectual snobbery, yet he is frank to acknowledge that many of the later books are trite and verbose. At least some of the judgment rests on aesthetic grounds, and this biography will not dispel all reservations about Steinbeck's merits as an artist.

But the narrative model here is Tolstoy, not Flaubert. Benson works on an epic scale, building in slow and stately rhythms toward his climaxes, which he relates with great feeling for emotional nuance and historical precision. His intense focus on a foreground figure alternates with broad surveys of political and intellectual history, some remarkably good (California farm labor), others tediously pedantic (Greek philosophy). Some odd omissions of fact occur, such as Steinbeck's date of birth.

Benson himself endured a rite of passage while completing his "authorized" biography:



John Steinbeck

The Steinbeck family requested changes that delayed publication for several months. This book differs from page proofs that circulated last summer. One notable alteration is in the account of Steinbeck's second divorce, when his wife falsely impugned the legitimacy of their second son. Steinbeck never recovered from this shock and he poured his anguish into the troubled story of fathers and sons in "East of Eden." Deleting these facts may ease some minds, but not the reader who expects what Benson promised, the true adventures of a writer.

An intensely shy man, Steinbeck might be appalled at the revelations in this portrait: of bumbling sexual affairs, chronic drinking, morbid superstition and petty eccentricity. But he honored the truth, wars and wens alike, and he sought through his writing a release from the gross weight of ego. At his very best, Benson brings the full Steinbeck into view, tormented by his love of writing and chasing each book as though it were a holy grail.

He had the sweet integrity of his favorite heroes, King Arthur and Don Quixote, who rode out the world's derision, holding aloft his bright sword of belief. Benson sees Steinbeck as a man of letters, but to others he will seem only contradictory. His ideas encompass magic and science, medieval romance and party politics. He believed in the flag and in one woman at a time, in making his own household repairs — whatever the cost.

Steinbeck was happiest when poor and obscure, miserable in his years of wealth and influence. If his life story reminds us of large themes, then it is a "true adventure," after all worthy of Jackson Benson's long and prodigious labors.

William Howarth, author of "The Book of Concord: Thoreau's Life as a Writer," teaches American literature and history at Princeton University. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THERE are some points to note about the auction shown. East should have taken advantage of the vulnerability to make an advance save, by jumping immediately to six diamonds. As it was, South had an opportunity, after the spade fit had been located, to bid five no-trump. That would have been a grand-slam force asking for two of the top three trump honors.

However, South took a shot at seven clubs and East, to his partner's annoyance, emerged from the bushes with a save of seven diamonds. He believed the opponents' bidding. But was he right?

Seven diamonds doubled would have cost 900 points, but South was not to be denied, and persevered to seven spades. West made the normal lead of the diamond ace, and

South was forced to bring home a key guard diamond since he could not reach the dummy. When he ruffed and led the spade ace, the king came tumbling down and the rest was easy.

Inevitable, one might think. But West should have been able to make a good guess about the South hand: solid clubs, a void in diamonds and the major-suit aces.

To have the best chance of scoring the spade king, West needed to have the lead in the dummy. So the right lead very difficult indeed to think of at the table — was an underlead of the diamond ace.

South would have been surprised to find that the diamond king won the first trick. And he would probably have fallen into the trap by finessing in trumps.

It is true, of course, that

South would have an opportunity for counterintelligence. He could ask himself why West would underlead the diamond ace, and might find the answer. If West wished to permit a trump finesse, it would be wrong to take it.

NORTH				EAST			
	High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close
1000 Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bell	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bell	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of S	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of S	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of T	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of T	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of U	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of U	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of V	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of V	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of W	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of W	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of X	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of X	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of Y	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of Y	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of Z	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of Z	100.00	99.00	99.00

Tokyo

Closing Prices in local currencies				Closing Prices in local currencies			
	High	Low	Close		High	Low	Close
1000 Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bell	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bell	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of M	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of N	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of S	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of S	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of T	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of T	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of U	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of U	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of V	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of V	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of W	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of W	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of X	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of X	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of Y	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of Y	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of Z	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of Z	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AA	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AA	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AB	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AB	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AC	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AC	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AD	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AD	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AE	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AE	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AF	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AF	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AG	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AG	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AH	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AH	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AI	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AI	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AJ	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AJ	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AK	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AK	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AL	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AL	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AM	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AM	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AN	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AN	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AO	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AO	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AP	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AP	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AQ	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AQ	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AR	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AR	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AS	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AS	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AT	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AT	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AU	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AU	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AV	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AV	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AW	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AW	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AX	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AX	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AY	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AY	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of AZ	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of AZ	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BA	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BA	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BB	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BB	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BC	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BC	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BD	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BD	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BE	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BE	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BF	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BF	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BG	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BG	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BH	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BH	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BI	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BI	100.00	99.00	99.00
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1000 Bk of BL	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BL	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BM	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BM	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BN	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BN	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BO	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BO	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BP	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BP	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BQ	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BQ	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BR	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BR	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BS	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BS	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BT	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BT	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BU	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BU	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BV	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BV	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BW	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BW	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BX	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BX	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BY	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BY	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of BZ	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of BZ	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CA	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CA	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CB	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CB	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CC	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CC	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CD	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CD	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CE	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CE	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CF	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CF	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CG	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CG	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CH	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CH	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CI	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CI	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CJ	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CJ	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CK	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CK	100.00	99.00	99.00
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1000 Bk of CM	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CM	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CN	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CN	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CO	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CO	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CP	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CP	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CQ	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CQ	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CR	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CR	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CS	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CS	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CT	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CT	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CU	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CU	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CV	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CV	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CW	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CW	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CX	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CX	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CY	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CY	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of CZ	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of CZ	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of DA	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of DA	100.00	99.00	99.00
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1000 Bk of DH	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of DH	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of DI	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of DI	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of DJ	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of DJ	100.00	99.00	99.00
1000 Bk of DK	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of DK	100.00	99.00	99.00
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1000 Bk of DP	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of DP	100.00	99.00	99.00
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1000 Bk of EL	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of EL	100.00	99.00	99.00
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1000 Bk of EP	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of EP	100.00	99.00	99.00
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1000 Bk of ER	100.00	99.00	99.00	1000 Bk of ER	100.00</		

William Howarth, author of "The New Concord: Thoreau's Life as a Writer," in American literature and history at Penn State University. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DOGE

South would have opportunity for counterintelligence. I could ask himself why he would underlead the advance, and might find here. If West wished to get trump finesse, it was wrong to take it.

...must have been
a good guess
about hard, solid
diamonds and
a few.

The best chance of
making West
be the lead in the
right lead —
ended to think
— was an under-
diamond ace.

It had been sur-
mised that the diamond
first trick. And he
happily have fallen
by fussing in

...of course that

NORTH

♠ Q983
♥ K9754
♦ K8
♣ 881

WEST

♠ K
♥ Q108
♦ A J 10852
♣ 782

SOUTH

♠ A784
♥ 7
♦ A
♣ A K Q J 9 8

North and South
The bidding

West North
2♣ 2♣ 1C
2♦ Pass 1C
2♦ Pass Pass
2♦ Pass Pass
7♦

West led the diamond

	Class	Prev	
Wichita Falls Co	315	303	Wichita Falls
Wichita Falls	2,146	2,070	Wormold
Wichita Falls	1,410	1,370	14 ordinants
Wichita Falls	940	940	Previous: 704
Wichita Falls	578	578	
Wichita Falls	1,534	1,534	
Wichita Falls	118,900	109,600	
Wichita Falls	488	488	
Wichita Falls	672	672	
Wichita Falls	1,027	1,027	
Wichita Falls	527	525	
Wichita Falls	1,027	1,027	
Wichita Falls (F&S)	22,420	22,420	
Wichita Falls	61	61,520	
Wichita Falls	139	139	
Wichita Falls	498	498	
Wichita Falls	1,515	1,515	
Wichita Falls	709	709	
Wichita Falls	1,497	1,497	
Wichita Falls	1,515	1,515	
Wichita Falls	1,265	1,268	
Wichita Falls	1,515	1,515	
Wichita Falls	314,510	314,510	

Singapore		
Diamond	3.14	2.06
Cash Storage	5.93	10.60
Rough	10.60	5.93
Finger Ring	5.93	2.67
How Past Bros	3.10	3.12
Archery	3.14	3.14
Medical Sulp	11.50	7.17
Bringing	11.50	11.50
OJSC	4.88	9.12
GUS	2.67	2.94
Salad	1.64	1.64
St Membership	5.90	6.83
ST Trading	5.90	5.90
POWER Ind. Index:	4,071.24	
Index:	5.93	

Stockholm		Riga
Akka Levant	275	Sony Corp.
Allis	435	Sumitomo
Alfa Romeo	438	Sumitoh Chemical
Astra	126	Sumitoh Metal
Atlas Copco	328	Tatsumi
Banque Paribas	309	Tokai Marine
Bank of Montreal	257	Toshiba
Electrolux	392	Trellin
Grierson	303	Tokai Ei Fung
Hesselt		Tokyo Marine
Kidde-Knight	218	Toshiba
Lundberg	378	Toyo Kasei
Pharmacia	353	Toysota
Sand-Scoria	319	Towson
Sankib	210	
S&P	223	
Swedish Match	460	
Valeo		

New Index: 234
Previous: 231
Nickel-D: 1st
Previous: 1824

Sydney	
ACI	1.88
ANI	2.46
ANZ	4.10
Bank	2.35
Boral	2.20
Commonwealth	2.35
Drummond	1.98
Electrolux	2.16
Environ	1.13
GE	2.13
Grange	1.70
Harbutt	1.33
John Smith	4.20
Macquarie	1.42
Milk	1.30
Morgan	1.10
North Herts	2.75
Oliver	1.80
Perpetual	2.30
Pls. Wollong	1.30
Police	1.30
Pyral	1.30
Spectra	1.30
Stamps	1.30
Telecom	1.30
Woolworths	1.30

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Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,180	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	10,000	5,000	2,750
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Sweden	S. Kr.	1,180	580	320
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The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	S	280	140	77
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia	S	390	195	107



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SPORTS

Noah, in Debut as a New Yorker, Loses to Smid

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Yannick Noah, recently quit Paris for New York, played his first match in his new city Wednesday night and lost in a lachrymose performance.

MASTERS TENNIS

Smid, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. Noah had beaten the Czechoslovakian in eight of nine previous meetings, including the last six. His loss the second upset in the 12-man draw at Madison Square Garden determines the championship of the 1983 Grand Prix circuit. On Sunday, Jimmy Arias led to John McEnroe, the last man to qualify, mid's opponent in the quarter-

finals will be Jimmy Connors, whom he has not beaten in five attempts. Another quarterfinal Friday will pit Smid's countryman, Ivan Lendl, against Andre Gomez of Ecuador, who beat Eliot Teltscher in the second match Wednesday night, 7-6, 6-2.

Like Arias, who was playing after a recent attack of mononucleosis, Noah was poorly prepared coming into the Masters. Physically, his recent play had been limited by nagging tendinitis in both knees. Mentally, he still seemed troubled by the tumultuous months in Paris that followed his French Open victory last spring and prompted his decision to settle in New York.

"If he plays well and wins, everything he wants to get away from follows him here," said Ted Tinling, a longtime tennis observer. "If

he loses, he's a nobody. He might as well take a vacation."

Noah conceded that his will to win was not what it might be. "I wanted to do my best," he said. "I thought I had a good chance to win, even though I wasn't in great shape. He served better. He was moving better."

During the 79-minute match, Noah was inconsistent, one moment missing a routine drop shot and the next delighting the crowd with a dazzling overhead in which he bounded into the air, feet tucked under him like a basketball player.

Even on an off night, he gambled and grumbled, pumps his fists in pleasure and shakes his head in disgust. The crowd, which numbered 13,076, backed him, and showed its partiality by cheering Smid's service faults.

After the match, Noah seemed weary by the questions that have dogged him since his announcement that the pressures of being a national hero in France were too much. First there were questions in English, and then in French. When the interviews were over, he sprinted from the press area.

He made clear that he had no plans to become an American citizen ("I'm French and I'm glad I am"), and added that his move to New York was "no big deal" and "it's not necessarily permanent."

"If it's here, I'll go someplace else," he said. "If it's too cold, I'll move."

Smid, who has been in Lendl's shadow, is now winning his share of matches, and substantial prize money (\$386,886 last year) without

dazzling anyone. He is among the few top singles players who also like doubles. He plays in Grand Prix and World Championship Tennis events, the Davis Cup and exhibitions, usually working 40 weeks a year.

"I play a lot of weeks because I don't like to practice," he said. "Also, I'm a strong boy."

Smid arrived here after winning the WCT doubles title in London last week with Pavel Slozil, also from Czechoslovakia. He has changed to a midsize wooden racket, which he said had improved his volley and helped him put pressure on Noah.

"He was missing a lot of balls," Smid said, "and I played steady. I didn't play any great points, but I fought every point and I won."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Canada Wins as Hockey Series Ends

JUEREK (AP) — Team Canada got goals from nine players Wednesday night to beat a Soviet all-star team, 9-5, in the final game of a 10-game exhibition ice hockey series. The Russians finished with a 7-2-1 record. Canada, which had lost five one-goal decisions to the Russians, took a first-period lead on goals by Craig Redmond, Vaughan Karpan and ve Gagner, then added early second-period scores by Mark Morrison and Mike Ridley.

Don Wood, Bruce Keller, Claude Gosselin and Serge Trepanier also scored for Canada. Eugene Shupeta, Sergei Pryakhin, Ilya Byakin, Viktor Artyuk and Mikhail Varnakov had the Soviet goals.

Nuggets, Spurs Set NBA Scoring Mark

DENVER (UPI) — In the highest-scoring regulation-length National Basketball Association game ever, the Denver Nuggets defeated the San Antonio Spurs on Wednesday night, 163-155. The Nuggets were led by El Vandeweghe's 50 points.

The combined score of 318 points surpassed the previous mark of 316, set by Philadelphia and New York in 1962 and by Cincinnati and San Antonio in 1970. The 99 points in the fourth quarter — 53 by San Antonio, by Denver — set a record for two teams in a single period.

On Dec. 13, the Nuggets and the Detroit Pistons combined for the most points in an NBA game with Detroit winning, 186-184, in triple overtime.

Bookie Shares Lead in Bob Hope Golf

PALM SPRINGS, California (UPI) — Willie Wood, a wispy 135-year-old playing in his first regular Professional Golfers' Association tournament, rolled in a 35-foot putt Wednesday for a 6-under-par 66 and share of the first-round lead in the Bob Hope Desert Classic.

Wood, a 23-year-old who turned pro last fall, was tied with Russ Cochran and John Mahaffey. Wood played at La Quinta, considered the ugliest of the four courses being used in the five-day tournament.

A shot behind the leaders were veterans, Johnny Miller and Bruce Cawke, along with Curt Byrum, Ron Black and Bobby Watkins. Nine others were deadlocked at 68, including Craig Stadler and Fuzzy Zoeller.

ICAA Delegates Back Drug Testing

DALLAS (UPI) — Delegates to the National Collegiate Athletic Association convention have overwhelmingly called for drug testing at intercollegiate athletic events.

Although Wednesday's action was only a resolution, legislation is expected to be considered at the 1985 convention in Nashville.

In other action at the convention ended, the delegates agreed that books could pay their athletes' way to qualifying events for the World University Games. They also rejected a so-called "quiet period" that would have eliminated football recruiting during May.

Transition

BASEBALL — American League: SEATTLE — Asst. Mgr. Semmel, who has been with the Yankees for 10 years, has been named Asst. Mgr. of the Seattle Mariners. He will replace the late Earl Williams.

FOOTBALL — National Football League: CINCINNATI — Head Coach Joe Benford, who has been with the Bengals for 10 years, has been named Asst. Coach of the Cincinnati Bengals. He will replace the late Earl Williams.

COLLEGE — Xavier — Asst. Coach Joe Benford, who has been with the Bengals for 10 years, has been named Asst. Coach of the Cincinnati Bengals. He will replace the late Earl Williams.

NHL at Midseason: Few Surprises

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The National Hockey League season, in which 21 teams each play 80 games to decide which five teams don't make the playoffs, has passed its halfway point, and so far the play has gone just about as expected. But there have been some minor surprises.

First, the expected events: • Wayne Gretzky is the league's leading scorer with a staggering 132 points and has scored at least one point in all 44 Edmonton games. His major goal, aside from having his team win the Stanley Cup, is to score a point in every game. Last year he scored a point in the first 30 games. No one has come close to stopping Gretzky this season.

• The New York Islanders are leading the Patrick Division and have again shown that they're the best team in hockey.

With Bryan Trottier and Mike Bossy third and fourth, respectively, among the league's scoring leaders, and with Denis Potvin and the three goalies (Bill Smith, Roland Melanson and Kelly Hrudey) leading a defense that's allowed the second-fewest goals, the Islanders are rolling toward a fifth straight championship.

• The Seattle Division continues to be an embarrassment. Although Edmonton has almost clinched first place with 70 points, the other four teams — Calgary, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Los Angeles — are under .500 and within the 35-to-39-point range.

Now, for the surprises: • The Chicago Black Hawks, who had the best record in hockey at this time last season, are only three points out of last place in the Norris Division after an unbelieve-

able string of injuries, suspensions and player-coach feuds.

Three Chicago players have been suspended for violent conduct. • The New York Rangers, after leading the Patrick Division for the first two months, now are only five points behind the Islanders.

But there are still several question marks with the Rangers. They need a better goaltender than Glen Hanlon, and they played an inordinate number of their first-half games at home.

• The Montreal Canadiens, once the sport's premier team, spent the first half battling Hartford for last place in the Adams Division.

The Canadiens have traded away 14 players in a little over two years, and most of the deals were bad ones. But with Serge Savard now the general manager, there is hope.

NBA Standings

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Super Bowl Is Shaping Up As a Game Worth the Name

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For a change, the Super Bowl has a super story line — the two most respected teams, the two most unappreciated coaches, the two most flamboyant club owners. If the game in Tampa, Florida, a week from Sunday is even nearly as good as its dramatic personnel, Super Bowl XVIII might be the best yet.

The hype won't be a factor. Each team's nucleus has been through it. The defending champion Washington Redskins, coached by Joe Gibbs, hope to join the Pittsburgh Steelers, the Miami Dolphins and the Green Bay Packers as the only teams to win in consecutive years. The Los Angeles Raiders, champions three years ago under Tom Flores, would be only the second team to win three times; the Steelers were four.

Each team has a potential Super Bowl most valuable player: John Riggins, the Redskins' fullback; Jim Plunkett, the Raiders' quarterback.

The rehearsal produced rave reviews. When the teams played in Washington on the season's fifth weekend, the Redskins took a 17-10 lead, the Raiders rebounded for a 35-20 lead, then the Redskins rallied for a 37-35 victory. Some described it modestly as "one of the best" games in National Football League history.

Even their nicknames are better than most — the Hogs, the Smurfs, the Fun Bunch and the Pearl Harbor Crew in burgundy and gold against Hell's Angels in silver and black.

In addition to having the two best records, 16-2 and 14-4, the Redskins and Raiders are the NFL's two toughest teams. Pro football people prefer to use the word "physical," but whatever the semantics, they're tough — the biggest, strongest and most intimidating.

"We sort of tried to give the Redskins a message in that game early this season," says Matt Miller, a Raider linebacker, "but I don't think they listened."

The Raiders never listen, either. As their managing general, Al Davis, says, "We like to get in a street fight." That's what the Raiders did Sunday in Los Angeles in a 30-14 mugging of the Seattle Seahawks for the American Conference championship, after Jack Kent Cooke, the Redskins'

